

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

## ROAD REFORM.

MR. CORNEWALL LEWIS has obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the Consolidation and Amendment of the Laws relating to Public Roads in England and North Wales. The subject is one of very great importance, and has been forced upon the attention of the Legislature by the revolution in the old modes of transit produced by railways. The coach roads of England are admirably constructed; but the gradual completion of all the great lines of railway, and of their tributary feeders, by removing the traffic from these old highways of our ancestors, has deprived them of the funds necessary for their maintenance and repair. Many of the turnpike trusts have declared themselves insolvent; and in some cases the mortgagees and bondholders have endeavoured to supersede the trustees, and to collect the few remaining tolls on their own account. Litigation has ensued, and further debt and liability have been incurred both by the trustees and by the bondholders. In other instances the parishes through which the roads pass have been applied to for rates in aid. Generally, the affairs of these partly superseded, but still necessary modes of internal communication, have become so unsatisfactory as to demand immediate attention and remedy, both in the interest of the public who still continue to use them, and of the individuals who have advanced their money to construct and to maintain them. A measure was introduced last session by the Government, by which it was proposed to deal with the highways exclusive of the turnpike trusts; but, after being referred to a committee, it dropped;—partly, we believe, in consequence of the waste of time produced by the long speechification of honourable members, until the near approach of the grouse season; and partly on account of the objection raised to it, as not comprehensive enough.

The Government, by the measure of Mr. Cornwall Lewis, attempts to deal with the whole subject of the coach roads of the

kingdom, including both turnpike roads, and highways, properly so called. It appears from Mr. Lewis's interesting statement on introducing the bill, that the number of places in England and North Wales at present repairing their own roads amounts to 18,000; and that the length of road is, in round numbers, about 100,000 miles. The annual expense incurred for the maintenance of the highways is £1,400,000; the turnpike trusts, of which there are 1150, is £1,378,000: forming a total of £2,778,000. The debt incurred by the trusts amounts to upwards of £8,000,000, the interest of which sum has to be provided for by means of the tolls. These figures show the magnitude as well as complexity of the interests involved. The Ministerial measure—for such we must presume the bill of Mr. Lewis to be—proposes to abolish all parochial liability for the maintenance of roads; to abolish, at the same time, the powers of the various road trustees throughout the kingdom; and to take the counties as the areas both of taxation and management. It is proposed to place the local control of the roads in a committee of the Quarter Sessions, to be elected by the magistrates, and to be called the "County Road Board." This body is to have a general control, and to be empowered, subject to the general regulations of the bill, to collect tolls on the main roads, and to maintain the branch roads by means of the county assessment. It is proposed to vest the local management in the Poor-law Unions; and that, on the 25th of March, 1850, all turnpike and highway jurisdiction at present existing shall be superseded by the new machinery. With regard to the debt of £8,000,000, and upwards, the measure proposes that it shall be imposed upon the counties; and that a fund shall be set apart from the general amount receivable from the tolls and from the county rates, for the discharge of the debt in a period not less than seven, nor above twenty-one years.

Such are the main provisions of a bill which, at all events, has the merit of comprehensiveness. It will, no doubt, be fully dis-

cussed in its various stages through the House. Opinions adverse to some of its details have already been expressed. Doubts are entertained of the justice of burdening the counties with the debts of improvident trustees, who have mismanaged their resources, and incurred needless and wasteful expenditure. It is also matter for serious consideration whether the Poor-law Unions have not so much to do in the management of the poor, in the support and education of pauper children, and in the repression of vagrancy, as to leave no leisure for the proper superintendence of the highways and byways of the kingdom. Perhaps in the discussion that the measure will provoke, some suggestions will be thrown out for introducing a principle of fairness in the distribution of the debt, so that wasteful and dishonest trustees may not be relieved quite as easily from their liabilities as those who have not been guilty of extravagance and mismanagement. Perhaps, also, it will be possible to adopt the machinery of the Poor-law Unions for the surveillance and management of the roads, without placing too great a burden upon the shoulders of the Poor-law Guardians.

Our own opinion is strongly in favour of that principle of the new measure which supersedes the road trustees. Neither railroads nor coach-roads should be the property of individuals. The "Queen's highway" is a common phrase; but in fact our highways and byways, instead of being as they ought to be, the property of the State, are the property to a great extent of private persons, who think more of their own interest than of the interest of the public. It is too late to repair the error in the matter of railways; but the very existence of railways, which has caused the partial abandonment, and consequent depreciation of property, in the old coach roads, offers an opportunity of repairing the error in the case of the last-mentioned, which we are glad to see has not been lost sight of.

Without venturing the opinion that Mr. Lewis's bill is not of a character calculated to satisfy, better than any other project that



HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MODE OF TAKING THE VOICES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 14th February, 1849.

After its fever-fit of a day, Paris has, for the last week, somewhat recovered its self-possession, and even done its best to look as joyous and gay as of yore in Carnival-tide. But, continual fever-fits have left its nerves weak, and its system "shaky;" the various violent convulsive attacks of the past year have had too powerful an effect not to render each fresh one, however slight and transitory, a severer illness than it outwardly seems, setting the patient back again into its state of languor and torpidity. Ministerial doctors may thus administer calming doses of confidence and reassurance, and assume that the struggle is past, and the danger averted, at least for a time; but Paris, that is to say, commercial Paris, the Paris of the *bourgeois* and the shopkeeper, still keeps a sickly, lackadaisical, hypochondriacal look, shakes its head, complains wofully of its intestine pains, and, in spite of the assurances of its doctors, dreads another attack of that racking fever which it declares to be still lurking in its system, and preparing to shatter and undermine it. On the other hand, however, Paris, which always is a rake at heart, fiddles, dances, eats *petits soupers*, and yells through the last days of its Carnival, as if the spirit of St. Vitus possessed it in its sickly state; and there is no doubt that these little doses of excitement, by giving a sort of fictitious impulse to trade, in however small a way, give, at the same time, a semblance of life and spirit. The middling and commercial classes, it is true, hold themselves back in this life-giving season, or, at most, indulge their love of expense and variety at the theatres. The former banking world of the *Chaussée d'Antin*—that gaudy, somewhat tawdry, and over-gilded world of the last reign—still hangs its head sadly, and hides its diminished splendours, so much tarnished by commercial convulsion, by closing its doors; but the *Faubourg St. Germain*, which, in spite of its policy of assumed indifference and quiet expectation, cannot quite conceal its "Legitimist" hopes, and even the species of confidence implied by the very quietude of that expectation itself, dances much and joyously, although *en très petit comité*, and more exclusively than ever, in the company of the *dûs* of "gens bien pensants." The foreigners, however, who have grown more or less accustomed to revolutionary alarms during the experience of the past year, and who, in quest of their usual dose of travelling excitement, declare Paris far preferable in its revolutionary aspect to Rome, Vienna, Florence, Berlin, or any other revolutionary capital, and not so *méchant*, after all, in its expression, as it looks at a distance, still keep up the tradition of those dancing *fêtes* in which Paris gloried in its days of rich ambassadorial festivities, and open their houses to the old "fashionable world" and the rising generation, who will not be deprived by revolutions of their share of the "good things" of polkas and waltzes; and the Opera offers the allurement of its frantic and convulsive gaites to crowds who flock to them, with all the spirit of a reaction in favour of pleasure, after so much political *ennui*, in greater force than for many years past. These strange weekly saturnalia, so peculiar, at least to such an extent of wildness, to Paris, offer no new aspect; but it is this very want of change that is their present peculiarity in these days of a Republic. The true Republicans look on and denounce them as "reactionary," inasmuch as not a trace of Republican spirit pervades them, either in their ensemble or their details: the old *Chicards*, and *Pierrots*, and *Débardeurs* abound, as of yore, in the great, crowded, and splendidly-lighted dancing amphitheatre; but, alas! not one Republican costume is visible; not even a Democratic student assumes the dress of a hero of the Convention, or of a *merveilleux* of the old Republic; not a revolutionary *grisette*, in spite of the allurement of the *decolleté*, so much in vogue in these immense Parisian orgies, puts on the undress of a "*Déesse de la Raison*." Well may Democrats denounce "reaction," when indifference to the symbols of true Republicanism, as they call the return to the Republican absurdities of past time, is carried to such an excess! Still more do they clamour at the reactionary evidences exhibited in the *Opéra*, where the "Foire aux Idées" is nightly played to overcrowded houses along with the "Propriété, c'est le Vol" for there it is not the public of the boxes or the stalls, the so-called "infamous aristocrats," that applaud so fervently, and requires the *encore* of all the hits against the Republic; but it is the public of the pit and the galleries, the public of the "people," that displays these detestable, but indisputable symptoms of "reaction." General Cavaignac, when present, not long ago, at this performance, is said to have left the house "*le cœur navré*" at the exhibition of this spirit among the lower classes.

Paris, then, has resumed its calm, or rather has put on a reckless gaiety of aspect, during the past week. It is true that the military air which it once more assumed on the 29th of last month has been by no means laid aside. The principal public buildings are still strictly guarded; patrols are frequent and heavy all through the night; and every now and then, in the gloom of the evening, bands of *gardiens de Paris*, with their brigand-like aspect, in large Italian cloaks and pointed hats, may be seen silently advancing along the streets, to the amount of eighty or ninety, headed in brigades by commissaries of police, and proceeding to the barriers or some of the distant streets of the capital, in order to surprise and close an illicit club, or arrest the members of a *société secrète*. On Sunday, also, an immense review of the garrison of Paris was held in the Champ de Mars by General Changarnier; and, about one o'clock, all the principal thoroughfares of the capital were flooded with torrents of steel bayonets glittering in the sun, as the troops returned to their respective quarters. This display of immense military force in Paris had all the air of an intimidation and a threat; and as such, consequently, is denounced by the ultra-democratic journals; but, even were the display really so intended, it was no less hailed and applauded as salutary by the great majority of the Parisians, who call for rather than object to the evidences of energy; and demand, rather than condemn, intimidation. They know where are their real enemies, and how necessary it is to keep them in awe.

The calm has extended itself, also, for some days at least, to the ever-tumultuous Assembly. That flood of light and life which has inundated Paris for the last week with the brightest sun, and the clearest, most sparkling spring air, and all warmth of May, has been too much for the *esprit de féderie*, which the country's representatives carry with them even to their labours in the Assembly: they have deserted their hall, to roam in the Champs Elysées, with cigars in their mouths, and left it to the dullness of comparative quietude. It was with difficulty that a legitimate "house" could be got together. Besides, there was nothing but *real business* on hand—business affecting the country's interest in some of its most important laws; and that was far too dull work for those truant schoolboys. They had voted their own dissolution—at an indefinite period, it is true, and with some notable modifications to prolong their own existence; but they had voted it, in spite of the manoeuvres and reiterated propositions of the Extreme Left party; and now they surely had a right to "enjoy themselves." There was no prospect, also, of those dramatic "incidents," in the dram-drinking of which they had been accustomed to indulge; no scratchings—no skirmishings—no recriminations: they would have lost their time! Jupiter Mountain, even, gave up its self-imposed task of thundering. On Monday only there was a prospect of a good "row;" and the Assembly again assumed its wonted aspect. "Interpellations" were again the order of the day. The words said to be used by Marshal Bugeaud at Bourges, that he was ready, upon the first signal, to march against Paris at the head of the Departments, and that the army of the Alps was necessary at home to keep the revolutionary capital in awe, afforded a fine opportunity again for the denunciations of the "Mountain," and its accusations of a reactionary Ministry. In spite of its thunderings, however, the Assembly passed to the "order of the day;" and the Mountain had done no more than get up another fight for the representatives, at which they thought it worth their while to be present.

The revolutionary excitement of the week, then, has been almost entirely confined to the noisy demonstrations of a sort of ambulatory democratic club, which has taken upon itself the task of entering shops, where portraits of the Duke of Bordeaux are exhibited in prints, or in busts, or as vignettes to songs—and, in spite of the sort of illegal anti-legitimist attack made by the Government in seizing the pictures at the *atelier* of M. Perignon, they abound in every part of Paris—and destroying them by force. How far these demonstrations may be allowed to extend, is doubtful; but, if permitted to continue, they will find work enough on their hands. The ultra-journals, it is true, keep up an active firing against everything except the true and genuine "Red" Republicans, and denounce all things and all men with a convulsion of threat and hatred: they even call the condemnation of the murderers of General Bréa a political assassination, and defy these unhappy "heroes" as martyrs on the cross of political hatred! What next? Fortunately, two of their leading organs, the *Démocrate*, misnamed *Pacifique*, and the *Peuple*, have fallen to loggerheads among themselves; and M. Considérant, of the one, and the famous M. Proudhon, of the other (both representatives), call each other "savage" and "traitor," no more or less than were they "infamous reactionists!"

## FRANCE.

The Committee of the National Assembly appointed to examine and report upon the proposition of M. Portalis for celebrating the anniversary of the revolution of February, have recommended that the 25th of February shall henceforth be observed as a strict holiday, that a religious service shall be celebrated on that day in all the communes of France, and that a sum of 500,000*fr.* (£20,000) shall be granted to the Minister of the Interior to relieve the indigent, and that the Executive be requested to take this opportunity of pardoning or commuting the punishment of the political offenders.

Commandant Adelanze, who had been committed to the military prison of the Abbaye, by order of General Changarnier, on the 28th of January, was released on Tuesday. He was informed at the same time that he would be permitted to retain the command of the 6th battalion of the Garde Mobile.

The trial of M. Delacuze, editor of the *Révolution Démocratique et Sociale*, for a seditious libel, which was to have commenced on Tuesday, was adjourned in consequence of the indisposition of M. Ledru Rollin, who was to have conducted the defence.

The Minister of the Interior has given orders that the *bonnets rouges* attached to some of the trees of liberty planted in Paris shall be immediately removed. Two of those hideous objects were removed on Monday night from a tree in the Place Dauphine. In some of the southern departments their removal, in a few localities where they had been allowed to remain unmolested for some time, was attended with disturbances, particularly in the town of Cotte, where the authorities, being unable to get at the "red cap," cut down the tree of liberty which it surmounted. The National Guard of the place had been disarmed by the Government, in consequence of not ranging itself on the side of order on the occasion.

On Wednesday, in the National Assembly, M. Marrast was re-elected President by 403 votes, to 213 given to M. Dufaure. The Assembly afterwards granted the

authorisation to prosecute M. Proudhon, one of its members, for a libel on the President of the Republic. It subsequently resumed the discussion on M. Lantjuna's proposition relative to its dissolution, and rejected, by 459 to 347, an amendment by M. Emile Péan, who wished the Assembly to discuss and vote the budget of 1849 previous to the promulgation of the electoral law.

Those incendiary pests, "the Clubs," have been extirpated, owing to the active exertions and energy of the police, and the conviction, by the tribunals, of the principal speakers.

On Monday and the succeeding day of this week the magnificent furniture in the Hôtel Lafayette (Rue Lafayette, No. 27) was sold by auction. Those splendid salons were filled with precious objects of art, consisting of bronzes in every shape and form, Sevres China and Japan porcelain carpets of the richest fabric, curtains of the finest damask, plate, lustres, articles of furniture of all kinds and of the most varied and beautiful workmanship. During the sale, notwithstanding the general depression of commerce, there was a considerable outlay of money, which, being expended on mere articles of vanity and objects of luxury, shewed a symptom of a gradual return to ancient habits. The most extravagant prices were paid for vases, candelabra, and even minute articles of Sevres porcelain.

## SPAIN.

A rumour of the death of the Carlist General Cabrera has been contradicted. From the seat of the Guerrilla warfare, now carried on by the insurgents, we learn that near the frontiers of Navarre, 220 muskets, and several boxes of gun-powder and ball-cartridge, had been lately found concealed in the Spanish part of the wood of Iraty. About 40 Spanish refugees, one of whom was a commandant, had been arrested. Prince Adalbert, of Bavaria, has left Madrid for France. The necessary precautions had been adopted for his security, and his carriage was to be escorted as far as the French frontier. The Chamber of Deputies was engaged in discussing the Waste Land Bill.

## ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The Roman Constituent Assembly was opened with much pomp on the 5th instant. The Deputies went in procession from the Capitol to the Palace of the Chancery, the old hall of which had been fitted up for their reception. At one o'clock the Ministers took their seats, and the Senior Deputy having been called to the chair, M. Armellini, Minister of the Interior, read a speech, in which he endeavoured to demonstrate the incompatibility existing between the temporal and spiritual power of the Popes. On leaving the Tribune, he exclaimed, "Italy and the People for ever!" and the auditory repeated the same cries. The Deputies were mostly young men, and about 140 present. Rome was perfectly tranquil.

PIEDMONT.—There has been a slight modification of the Ministry. Gen. Chiodo has been appointed Minister of War, in the room of M. della Marmora. The Marquis Lorenzo Pareto was elected, on the 9th, President of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies.

The *Venice Gazette* of the 3d contains a notice inviting the Deputies of the province of Venice to assemble in the Ducal Palace on the 9th, for the despatch of business. The Austrian balloon scheme for the bombardment of Venice has utterly failed.

## PRUSSIA.

At Berlin, the elections for the members of the Upper Chamber of the Legislature have terminated in favour of the moderate Conservative party.

## AUSTRIA.

Our accounts this week from Vienna state that the attempts to assassinate soldiers and officers still continued, without any clue being obtained to the conspiracy with which those crimes have originated. There is no other news of interest.

## HUNGARY.

The intelligence from this quarter is vague and meagre. General Bem still holds out; and the "Rump" of the Hungarian Diet continues to hold its sittings at Debreczin, which city is inundated with an excessive issue of paper money, that has caused prices to rise to an unexampled height.

## ICARIA.

The *Mémorial de Rouen* publishes a letter dated New Orleans, the 25th of December, from a workman of that place, who left with one of the bands of M. Cabet's colonists for Icaria. In this letter, which is addressed by the writer to his daughter, he says:—"Icaria exists no more for the present. Nine of our unfortunate friends are dead of hunger, misery, and the climate. The 75 others are only walking skeletons, traversing the deserts under a burning sun, without bread, without water, and without shelter." The writer adds that he had remained at New Orleans, where he contrives to gain a good subsistence.

## DRAINING THE MINES OF SIERRA MORENA.

An English company have leased the celebrated silver mines of Guadalcanal, near Seville, in Spain, which have been under water for a period of 150 years. Before that time they produced to the Spanish Government £100,000 per annum in duties alone, and from the proceeds of these the Palace of the Escorial was built. They were the property of the Fuchars, rich contractors, who, not satisfied with the enormous wealth they derived from them, secretly took away the ores from a new lode they discovered without giving notice to the Government, and, to prevent imprisonment and confiscation, they let the water into the mine, and for 150 years they have remained in the state in which they were thus left by them.

About six months ago, however, the mines were purchased by an English company on the most advantageous terms, and a capital of £10,000 was raised among a few English adventurers, in order to work them—Mr. Nicholas Harvey, of Hayle, who drained the Lake of Haarlem, in Holland, being one of them; and an engine of great power having been obtained, and transported, under the direction of Captain Michell and the engineer, Mr. Duncan Shaw, to the mine, bids fair soon to drain the 120 fathoms, and discover its hidden wealth once more.

From advices recently received, the engine has drained the mine, in one month, to 31 fathoms level, and some very valuable specimens of silver ore have been taken from the lodes, and are now on their way to England.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—During the last week returns were called for and sent from Woolwich to the Adjutant-General's office, of the seniority lists of non-commissioned officers, preparatory, it is expected, to the formation of one if not two additional battalions being made in this branch of the service, in April next, to be termed the 13th and 14th battalions, 12 battalions being already formed independent of the troops of Royal Horse Artillery.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.—A statement having appeared in a contemporary, that Rear-Admiral Dundas, senior naval Lord of the Admiralty, and M.P. for Greenwich, is about to relieve Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker in the command of the Mediterranean squadron, we have authority to state that the report is entirely without foundation.

LIGHTS IN PILOT BOATS.—A notice to mariners has been published in the *Gazette*, ordering that, on and after the 1st of March next, all the boats in the service of pilots licensed by the Trinity Board, in the several ports in the English Channel, on the east coast of England, and in the river Thames, shall be distinguished by a green light at the mast head, and in addition thereto, by a flare-up light shown at intervals of fifteen minutes. Pilot-boats in the service of the said pilots, at the several ports in the Bristol and St. George's Channels, by a white light at the mast-head, and a flare-up light at intervals of fifteen minutes.

The following circular, issued for the information of flag-officers, captains, and commanding officers of her Majesty's ships and vessels, has just been published:—"Acquirements required of Engineers.—Admiralty, Jan. 26, 1849.—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having, by their circular order of the 1st of April, 1847, No. 32, relative to the examination, pay, &c. of engineers, directed that 'certificates of service in a factory, or proof of acquaintance with engine-work,' shall be produced before an assistant engineer be promoted to the rank of chief engineer; and the attention of my Lords having been called to the difficulties which have been experienced in ascertaining the capabilities and acquirements in this respect of those officers who have not served in factories; likewise to the deficiency among the junior grades of engineers (especially of the young men brought up in the service) in that mechanical skill and knowledge so essential to qualify them to undertake the responsible duties of engineers in charge of machinery; my Lords are therefore pleased to direct that a shop be appropriated at Woolwich, and one at Portsmouth, under the superintendence of the chief engineer officers of the factories in those dockyards, in order that the engineers, on check, may have the opportunity of acquiring practical skill in the use of such tools as they may be called upon to use when afloat; and instruction, when necessary, will be afforded by a skillful mechanic, who will be selected for the purpose. As means will be thus afforded to enable engineers to acquire the requisite mechanical skill, no assistant engineer will in future be advanced to the rank of chief engineer, or to that of first-class assistant, unless he produces a certificate of servitude in a factory, or of his competency as a workman, from the engineer officer of Woolwich or Portsmouth dockyard. It is further distinctly to be understood, that in future the periods of service required by the regulations, as part of the qualifications of assistant engineers for promotion to the higher classes, are to comprehend only the periods an officer may be in receipt of full pay; but on a certificate of good conduct, and of reasonable improvement in mechanical requirement, being produced from the chief engineer of one of her Majesty's factories, half of the time employed in receiving instruction in the workshops will be allowed to reckon as sea time.—By command of their Lordships, H. G. WADE." There have been during the last eighteen months about from forty to fifty engineers on check at Woolwich Dockyard, to whom the above circular would apply; and employment in the manner proposed will prove beneficial to them, and ultimately to the service.

RAILWAYS.—A return to the hon. the House of Commons, on a motion of Mr. J. Moffat, M.P., shows that the number of railways for which Acts of Parliament were passed in the session of 1848 (11th and 12th Vict.) amounted to 85; the total length of the lines to 370 miles 60 chains; the length of deviation, to 155 miles 68½ chains; the amount of capital stock, to £10,904,866, and the sum of money the companies were empowered to borrow, to £4,369,271. The foregoing 85 acts may thus be classified, viz. 6 amalgamation and lease, &c. acts; 3 for the purchase of canals; 12 for extension of time and sundry amendments of acts; 17 for deviations, extensions, and other works for which no new capital was required; 2 for new lines by new companies; 26 for branches, extensions, and deviations by existing companies; 6 for stations; 3 for harbours, ferries, and docks; 2 for steam-boats; and 8 for additional capital for works already authorised. The total increase of mileage occasioned by the above acts was 330 miles 11 chains. The total increase of capital was £14,620,471.

## "DIVIDING" IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The business of "dividing" in the House of Commons, as at present conducted, would appear to be attended with considerable loss of time.

When the members proceed to a division, the result is ascertained by what "a Parliamentary reporter," in the *Times* of Monday, designates a "jog-trot mode." He adds:—"Members have to be got into their respective right and left lobbies, before anything can be done; and, when this is accomplished, they have to be counted out one by one; each particular name has to be shouted aloud, made sure of, told, and then written down by the clerks at the table. And, when 400 or more names are in question, this naming and writing, for one division, will occupy 40 minutes; and, at last, there is often an error as to a number or a name."

The illustration upon the preceding page shews the present routine of the business.

The Correspondent then suggests the following expedient as a remedy:—"At the entrance to the room or lobby into which the members are collected, there should be fitted up a turnstile (I am not aware of the technical term) such as that with which the peripatetics of Waterloo-bridge are familiar. Each turn of the machine, admitting one passenger, registers the passage. I find by a rough calculation, that 150 members could pass through such a machine in about five minutes; and the dial-plate, at the end of the five minutes, would at once show the rate of the motion at stake. The names of the members could be given on cards, prepared for the purpose, like checks, and each member could lay his check down as he passes through. The 'tellers' could act as the check-takers."

In proof of the loss of time by the present plan, the Correspondent states that, "On particular nights, in the middle of the session, when railway and other such bills are plentiful, and when clauses of all sorts of bills are contested vigorously in committee, I have known an aggregate three hours lost in the process of getting members into their lobbies and telling them out again. On nights even of the most ordinary business an hour at least goes in this way."

"Certainly, when you can go from London to the Mersey in five hours and a half, it does seem rather absurd that a gentleman should have to devote half an hour or more in promenading round a House of Commons 'teller.'"

INGROSSING AND INROLLING OF BILLS.—The House of Lords resolved, on the 8th inst., to adopt the following arrangements as regards the present system of ingrossing bills, which is to be discontinued; viz.—"1. That in lieu of being ingrossed, every bill shall be printed fair immediately after it shall have been passed in the House in which it originated, and that such fair printed bill shall be sent to the other House, as the bill so passed, and shall (subject to the regulation next hereinafter mentioned) be dealt with by that House and its officers in the same manner in which ingrossed bills are now dealt with. 2. That on its return to the House in which it originated, without amendments (or if amended, after the amendments shall have been settled and agreed to), it shall be fair printed by the Queen's printer, who shall furnish a fair print thereof on vellum to the House of Lords before the Royal assent, and likewise a duplicate of such fair print, also on vellum. 3. That one of such fair prints of each bill shall be duly authenticated by the proper officers of each House as the bill to which both Houses have agreed. 4. That the Royal assent shall be indorsed in the usual form on such fair print so authenticated, which shall be deposited in the Record Tower, in lieu of the present ingrossment. 5. That the copies promulgated in the first instance by the Queen's printer shall be impressions from the same form as the deposited copy. 6. That for the present session this arrangement shall not apply to private bills, nor to local and personal bills, which last-mentioned bills, intended to be brought in this session, have been, for the most part, already printed, in pursuance of the standing orders of the House of Commons. 7. That the Master of the Rolls shall, upon being duly authorised in that behalf, receive, in lieu of the copies of public general acts as now inrolled, the hereinbefore mentioned duplicate fair print of each public general bill, to be held for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions for and upon which the inrolled acts are now received and held by him. 8. That it is expedient, with a view to economy, convenience, and despatch, and to the diminution of the chance of errors, that one printer should print the public general bills for both Houses, and that inasmuch as the Queen's printer is by virtue of his office bound to print the acts, it would be advisable, for the attainment of the before-mentioned objects, that the Queen's printer should be employed by both Houses to print the public general bills."

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS IN IRELAND.—A return of all persons who have been committed to, or detained in prison in Ireland since the passing of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, by warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant or Chief Secretary, for high treason or treasonable practices, or suspicion thereof, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. It appears that from the 26th of July, 1848, the date of the first warrant, to the 18th Dec., 118 persons have been committed to prison: of these, 89 were discharged on bail, and the remainder are still in custody.

THE INDIAN MAIL.—The *Sémaphore*, of Marseilles, states that the last English mail that left that city for India contained such a quantity of letters that the additional postage amounted to the enormous sum of 120,000*fr.* (£4800). Previous to the reduction in the postage of letters the mail for Algiers consisted at most of five bags; since then the number has increased to eleven, and that for Philippeville from three to eight.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE nominated the committee on the Irish Poor-law. The noble Lord's list was agreed to.

Lord MONTAGUE moved for a committee to inquire into the present mode of keeping railway companies' accounts, and to suggest a mode of auditing them. The motion was agreed to; and the noble Lord allowed the case of the Chairman and Secretary of the North Wales Railway to stand over.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

**RAILWAY TRAVELLING ON SUNDAY.**—To a question put by Mr. Locke, Mr. LABOUCHERE said he would feel reluctant to propose any measure to compel railway companies to carry passengers on Sundays, though he was of opinion that some arrangement, not incompatible with a proper respect for the Sabbath, could be made for a limited use of railroads. He hoped public opinion would operate on those Scotch companies who too rigidly refused all accommodation, and induce them to relax their rules against all Sunday travelling.

**THE TOOTING ESTABLISHMENT.**—In reply to Lord Drumlanrig, Mr. BAINEs stated that the number of children in Drouet's establishment had been reduced from 1300 to 223, and that the number was being daily reduced. There had been no fresh case of cholera at Tooting since the 13th of January.

**BURIALS IN TOWNS.**—To a question from Mr. Urquhart, Lord J. RUSSELL replied that a measure was in preparation on the subject of burials in large towns.

**CALIFORNIA.**—In answer to Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir F. Baring said he could hold out no hope that a vessel of war would be permanently stationed at San Francisco, California, though the naval officer in command on the station would not overlook San Francisco.

## HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION ACT.

On the motion, by Sir G. GREY, to go into committee on the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved.—That it be an instruction to the committee to introduce such provisions into the bill as shall guard and save intact the right of the subject to hold meetings to petition for the enactment, repeal, or alteration of acts of Parliament, or for redress of grievances, or other constitutional object, without other or further restriction of that right than existed under the operation of the common and statute law of the land previous to the passing of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act of last July. The hon. member thanked Lord J. Russell for having exonerated him on Friday last from the charge of being implicated in excitement to rebellion; but that would not have much effect with the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who had treated the Repeal Association as if its members were mixed up with the insurgents who made such a miserable demonstration in July last.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the amendment.

After a debate, in which Mr. Roche, Colonel Rawdon, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Anstey took part.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL, however, divided on the question that the Speaker leave the chair.—

For going into committee .. .. . 84

Against it .. .. . 14

Majority for the Government .. .. . —70

The House went into committee on the bill, and, after two divisions, its clauses were agreed to.

## RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The adjourned debate on the resolution, in committee of the whole House, for voting an amount not exceeding £50,000 for the relief of Irish distress, was resumed.

Mr. P. SCROFE withdrew the amendment which he had moved, as he did not wish to object to the vote of money, though he desired to have it made as a loan, and conditional on being employed in productive works. The honourable member gave notice that he would move his amendment on the bringing up of the report.

Mr. GRATTAN moved, as an amendment, in substitution of the vote.—That the collectors of Excise, in Ireland, be henceforth directed and do in future pay into the office of Vice-Treasurer, in Dublin, the amount of all Crown and quit-rents; and that the same be appropriated to the relief of the distressed poor-law unions in that country. The honourable member charged the absentees as being the real cause of Irish poverty, and calculated that, during the last fifty years, £158,000,000 had been abstracted from Ireland by absentees and by Crown and quit-rents.

Mr. BERNAL, the Chairman of the Committee, decided that Mr. Grattan's amendment could not be entertained, because it was not competent for an individual to propose to deal with the revenues of the Crown, without the consent of the Crown signified in the usual way.

Mr. ORMSBY GORE defended his conduct as an absentee, declaring that "he could not reside everywhere." He announced his determination to vote against the grant of £50,000, because he thought such a grant most objectionable in principle.

Mr. Grattan's amendment fell to the ground.

Mr. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD moved, as an amendment to the vote, "That the continual application of sums of money, raised by the general taxation of the country, to the relief of local distress in Ireland, is vicious in principle, unjust in practice, and impolitic with respect to the suffering districts themselves, as tending to destroy all spirit of self-reliance. That the Committee cannot assent to any vote of money for the temporary mitigation of such distress, until it shall have received from her Majesty's advisers an estimate of the whole charge which will be requisite for this purpose. That it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to introduce without delay measures which may obviate the future necessity of applying to Parliament for the relief of local distress in Ireland." The hon. member moved his three resolutions as an addition to the vote.

Lord J. RUSSELL was glad to find that the hon. member did not intend to refuse the grant, but contented himself with moving three resolutions impeaching the conduct of the Government. The hon. member desired the Government to give an estimate of the whole sum that would be required, but that would be contrary to all precedent and to practical reason. As to the second resolution, it was merely a truism; such grants were, doubtless, vicious in principle; but this was an extraordinary emergency, and on that account justified the conduct of the Government with respect to the measures taken and to be taken. A large and extended Poor-Law had been fixed on Ireland, and in the last year not less than £1,700,000 had been levied on the rates and property of Ireland for the support of the poor. This was a great step. There was a prospect, too, of improvement in the state of some of the unions. It had been said that this was the first of a series of grants. Neither he nor the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made any such declaration. All that had been said was, that the Government could not pledge themselves that £50,000 would be all that would be required. It would be his duty to propose to the Committee on the Irish Poor-Law the measures that would be necessary for the amendment of the law in such a manner as to be beneficial to Ireland and least burdensome to this country. The first and most important amendment that would be proposed to the committee would be to give encouragement to those who lay out capital in the cultivation of the land, which people were now unwilling to occupy. But the Government were not prepared to rush at once into that division of the country into small properties advocated by the hon. member. With respect to the third resolution, he (Lord J. Russell) did contemplate measures that would have the tendency of obviating the necessity of future grants. He considered that it might be possible to pass through the extraordinary transition which Ireland was undergoing without that great loss of life and property that might have been anticipated. He felt confident that the House would not visit on the starving people of Connaught the sins of the Government.

The Marquis of GRANBY agreed with the noble Lord that it would be unfair to visit the misconduct of the Government on the suffering poor; while, therefore, he was prepared to vote the £50,000, he had a right to be informed what the total amount would be that would be required?

Colonel SIBTHORP supported the amendment.

Mr. HUME could not agree to the addition, neither could he vote for the grant. Mr. MUNTZ said that the evils of Ireland were cheap produce and dear money. The manufacturers of this country were being borne down by the competition of other countries. There was plenty of trade in Germany, but it was not in British manufactures. The glass-makers, who were so anxious three years ago for Free-Trade, now declared that their trade was expiring under the operation of free imports. Half a dozen of our trades had actually vanished. With respect to the amendment he (Mr. Muntz) could not vote for it, though he was decidedly opposed to the grant.

The House divided:—

For Mr. A. Stafford's amendment .. .. . 125

Against it .. .. . 245

Majority against the amendment .. .. . —120

The House then divided on the proposed grant:—

For the vote .. .. . 220

Against it .. .. . 143

Majority for the Government .. .. . —77

The vote was then agreed to.

The report of the Inland Revenue Bill was received.

Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE moved the addition of five members to the committee on the Irish Poor-law.

On Mr. BRIGHT's name being proposed,

Captain TAYLOR objected, and, after a smart conversation, in which Mr. Bateson, Mr. F. Maule, Colonel Danne, and Mr. Reynolds took part, the House divided:—

For Mr. Bright's name .. .. . 129

Against it .. .. . 74

Majority .. .. . —55

The five additional names proposed by Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE were agreed to.

The committee on the Army and Ordnance Estimates was nominated, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their lordships met as usual at five o'clock, and sat for half an hour.

**RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.**—On the motion of Lord MONTAGUE, the select committee to inquire into the subject of establishing a better system of auditing railway accounts was nominated.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Frederick Peel (son of Sir Robert) took the oaths and his seat for Leominster.

The Dublin Consolidated Improvement Waterworks and Sewers Company Bill was, after some discussion, postponed for a fortnight.

Mr. HAWES, in reply to a question by Mr. V. Smith, stated that Sir H. Pottinger's report of the expenses of the Kafir war had been received, but was not yet in a condition to be presented to Parliament.

**INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—On the subject of railways in India, Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE stated that it was thought preferable that these undertakings should be carried out by private companies; but should they not be, the Indian Government had come to no determination not to carry them out themselves.

**IRISH FISHERIES.**—Mr. ANSTAY moved for a select committee to inquire into the state of the inland fisheries and navigation of Ireland. His object was to make the protection of these fisheries a matter of police, and to prevent improper obstructions in the rivers, not to interfere with existing rights. By the present defective system, he believed, not less than £600,000 a year was lost to the country.—After some observations from the O'Gorman Mahon, Sir W. Somerville, Mr. Herbert, Sir J. Young, and Mr. Fagan, the motion was agreed to.

**TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY.**—Mr. H. DRUMMOND asked for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the transfer of real property, which, after a few words from the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, was granted.

**BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.**—Sir J. FAKINGTON applied for, and obtained, leave to bring in a bill for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections. He reserved all explanation of his remedy till the second reading, as he contemplated no opposition on his motion, seeing the admitted extent to which corrupt practices had gone at the two last general elections.

**TURNPIKE ROAD.**—Mr. C. LEWIS moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to public roads in England. He proposed to abolish parochial liability to the maintenance of the roads and the turnpike trusts, and to take the county as the area of taxation and management; the control of the roads to be in a committee of the quarter sessions elected by the magistrates, to be called the County Road Board. With regard to local management, he proposed to take the poor-law unions as the districts, and that the county board should have the power of dividing all the roads into two classes, viz. main roads and branch roads. The present debt of the trusts, which amounted to £8,000,000, he proposed to pay off in not less than seven, nor exceeding 20 years, by means of a county roads fund and a toll, which, under certain regulations, would still be collected in the main roads. The motion was, after a brief conversation, agreed to.

**DUCHY OF CORNWALL.**—A motion by Mr. TRELAUNY, of an instruction to the Committee on the Woods and Forests to extend their inquiry to the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, was opposed by Lord J. RUSSELL, on the ground that when the civil list was settled a compact was entered into between Parliament and the Crown that the latter should retain the revenues of those duchies. Mr. M. GIBSON remarked upon the inconvenience of having these independent principalities and jurisdictions in the country. If the system of management were altered, a much larger revenue might be obtained. The motion was withdrawn.

**REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN IRELAND.**—Sir W. SOMERVILLE obtained leave to introduce two bills, one to amend the laws for regulating the qualification and registration of voters in Ireland, and the other for shortening the duration of elections in Ireland, and for establishing additional polling-places. The object of the first measure was to do away with the county qualification arising from occupation, substituting for it a rating qualification of £8 to the poor-rate, coupled with the condition of payment of rates for six months previous to registration. He also proposed to establish a £5 qualification in fee or entail. In the borough franchise he proposed to make the qualification depend entirely on the £8 rating, and payment six months before registration. He proposed also to adopt the English system of annual revision of the register.—Mr. A. STAFFORD thought it inequitable to extend the political franchise, while they were limiting personal liberty.—Mr. E. B. ROCHE objected to the measure as not going far enough.—Lord BERNARD condemned the bill and the whole policy of the Government.—Mr. GREGAN suggested that, before basing the qualification on the poor-rate, ministers should have provided for a uniform system of valuation.—Mr. O'CONNELL said a few words in favour of the motion, which was agreed to; and the House adjourned at the early hour of nine o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

## INSOLVENT MEMBERS BILL.

Mr. MOFFATT moved the second reading of this bill. His purpose was not to interfere with the privileges of the House, nor with the freedom of its members from arrest, but to extend the principle of the Act of 1812, which prevented bankrupt members retaining their seats, to insolvents. He did not propose to apply the same principle to the House of Lords, first, because he had no wish to interfere with their privileges; and secondly, because he believed, if the House of Commons once refused to be made the refuge of insolvent debtors, the Lords would not be long in following their example.

Sir G. GREY, finding that this bill was free from the objections which attached to the one of last year, expressed his intention of supporting its principle, but proposed to submit some amendments in committee.

Mr. BERNAL objected to many of the details of the bill, especially to that which left an interregnum in the seat of the insolvent member during six months, until the vesting order was obtained.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS warmly supported the bill, and hoped its principle would be adopted by the other House.

After a few words from Mr. HENLEY, the bill was read a second time.

On the question fixing a certain day for the committee on the bill,

Mr. GREEN suggested that it should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. EWART and other members objected to that course, but recommended a postponement for a fortnight, which was ultimately agreed to; Sir G. GREY undertaking to have the amendments he proposed to move printed and circulated previous to the next discussion.

## THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On the subject of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, Mr. GLADSTONE put a question as to whether Mr. Baines (whose speech delivered at his re-election the other day the right hon. gentleman characterised as manly and straightforward) had stipulated on joining the Government that on that particular question he should be free to vote as he pleased.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that ministers considered Mr. Baines' services in the administration of the Poor-law so important, that on his declining to take office unless on the understanding that he should be free to vote against the repeal of the Navigation Laws, they agreed to accept his services on those terms, and justified that course by a reference to the cases of Mr. Wynn and Lord Lonsdale, who, on particular questions, had voted against the respective governments of which they were members.

The House having resolved itself into committee,—

Mr. LABOUCHERE rose to move his resolution, with the view to the amendment of the Navigation Laws, and proceeded to recapitulate the main provisions of the former bill. The principle of the existing Navigation Laws was threefold:—to secure to us the monopoly of the colonial trade, the long voyage trade, and the European direct carrying trade. The first, now that Protection was withdrawn, or in course of withdrawal from the colonies, we could no longer with any justice maintain.

The injurious effects of our laws in this respect were strikingly illustrated in the difficulties they imposed on our North American colonists in competing with their neighbours of the United States, and great credit was due to them for the patience and good feeling they had exhibited under such circumstances. The next restriction, which required foreign produce to be brought to our ports in British vessels only, shutting out as it did the raw produce, while it admitted it when manufactured, operated as a direct encouragement to our foreign rivals in manufactures; and with regard to the third restriction, which attempted to secure to us the carrying trade, it could only be successful so long as it was confined to ourselves and acquiesced in by foreigners; for if every nation were to act upon it, we, as the greatest maritime nation in the world, would be the greatest losers—and, in fact, foreign nations had already shown a disposition to retaliate. Prussia had already remonstrated; and there was but little doubt, if we did not abolish the system beforehand, Russia would, on the expiration of the existing treaty, adopt it against us. He proposed now, as he had proposed last session, to repeal these restrictions, leaving to the Queen in council the power of re-enacting them, wholly or in part, as against any country in respect to which it might appear to Government to be useful to British interests to do so. He proposed also following the bill of last session, to entitle foreign-built ships to register as British vessels, provided they were British owned and manned; and he did this, confident that the ship-building interest of this country had nothing to fear from the competition of the world. He further proposed to put an end to that part of the law which compelled ship-owners to take a certain number of apprentices, and which had long formed the subject of complaint. With regard to the coasting trade, he felt strongly the force of the objections urged last year by Mr. Gladstone, and proposed not to abolish the restrictions against foreigners, but to modify them in such a way as would, he believed, place us in a position to obtain from the United States that participation in the coasting trade of America which our merchants required, without exposing our revenue to danger, or exciting alarm amongst our seafaring population. That part of our coasting trade which consisted merely in passing to and fro from one port of the United Kingdom to another, he left precisely on its present footing, but he proposed to allow either British or foreign vessels, when sailing from a British to a foreign port, to carry their cargoes from one British port to another, and then to clear out for a foreign port when completed. He found it necessary, however, for the protection of the revenue, to limit this permission to vessels of less than 100 tons burthen. He added that he intended to re-introduce the bill of last session with respect to the light dues; and another for a better arrangement of the merchant seamen's fund. The question of tonnage had also been considered, and a measure was in course of preparation, which it was hoped would remove the objections of the existing system.

Mr. HERRIES did not intend to oppose the resolution, but reserved to himself the right to oppose the second reading of the bill, at which stage it was understood the discussion should be taken. He complained that Mr. Labouchere had refused him and his friends all information as to the alteration he proposed from the bill of last year, when that information was allowed to ooze out to the public through the ordinary channels of communication. With regard to the coasting trade, what security had we when we had given up our exclusive privileges, that America, France, and other countries would do the same? And with regard to the measure generally, the effect of it was, that while we threw open to foreign countries those privileges which we now enjoyed—the exclusive right to trade with our colonies, the coasting trade, and the long voyage—we merely reserve to ourselves a power of retaliating if they do not make similar concessions to us. France, which was even now taking stringent means to protect her own navigation, would probably refuse; and what would be the position of our relations with that sensitive nation if we afterwards attempted to take from her the facilities we gave to other countries? Ministers should have negotiated with foreign

states, and ascertained how far they were prepared to meet us in this course before committing themselves to it. If they were anxious to do justice to the colonies, let them give them that protection to which they were entitled, and which Canada, as well as the others, had demanded. But the question was not a mere commercial one: the purpose for which the Navigation Laws were established and maintained was of even greater importance than mere commerce—it was the advantage, the safety of the state.

Mr. DRUMMOND looked upon the measure as one of a series emanating from the Manchester school, the end and intention of which was to discharge British in order to give employment to foreign workmen.

Mr. HUME held that the removal of all monopolies, whether in corn or shipping, was beneficial to the industry of this country. So far from America refusing to reciprocate, he believed Mr. Bancroft had intimated to Lord Palmerston that his Government were prepared to give perfect reciprocity.

Mr. BANKES agreed with Mr. Drummond, that free trade was a policy for the depression of the British labourer. He believed the colonies would much rather wait for the turn in public opinion, which was fast progressing, to give them a better and fairer system of legislation, than owe an advantage to a measure which would entail a serious evil on the whole empire.

Col. THOMPSON, who humourously, but successfully, advocated the free trade policy generally, contended that the argument that it was necessary to maintain the Navigation Laws for the sake of the national defences, was as much as to say that it was worth while to give a shilling for sixpennyworth in return. A military marine depended on other things than the merchant navy, as, for instance, on the general wealth of the country; and even sailors might be bought too dear.

Mr. HILDYARD argued that the result of the measure would be to draw capital from this country, and make it dependent on foreign countries for its shipping.

Mr. RICARDO believed that the result of protection was to deteriorate, and he hoped to see the day when our shipowners and shipmasters would depend on their own energies instead of acts of Parliament.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON considered that the United States could not, even if so disposed, give anything to us in comparison to the great advantages it was now proposed to surrender to them. There was, however, a general expectation that the new Government of America would increase their restrictive duties against us. America, from her geographical position, possessed many advantages over us. She had free trade with China; and the Navigation Laws destroyed American goods would displace British manufactures in that market.

Mr. MITCHELL supported the measure; and Mr. ROBINSON, after speaking of the impossibility of the British shipbuilder competing with the foreigner, unless protected, contended that the impediments which our Navigation Laws imposed operated only as against foreign commerce, not against British. The present tonnage of the United States was now nearly equal to that of England, and what difference there was would soon dwindle away if this measure passed.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS supported the bill, believing it would tend to give increased employment to the people.

Sir J. TYRELL maintained that the abolition of protection had lowered the condition of the labourers and added to the burdens of the poor-rate, and that this bill would further increase the evil.

Mr. LABOUCHERE intimated that the Government had corresponded during the recess with foreign nations, in order to ascertain what course they would be disposed to take in the event of our Navigation Laws being repealed, and the papers on the subject would speedily be laid on the table.

The Marquis of GRANBY held that our naval superiority depended on the maintenance of the Navigation Laws, the repeal of which would in no way benefit the public at large.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL supported the resolution, which was carried, and a bill founded upon it ordered to be brought in.

**WAYS AND MEANS.**—A vote of £8,000,000 having been taken for ways and means,—

**HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION ACT (IRELAND).**—The order of the day for the report on the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill was read; but Mr. J. O'Connell being anxious for another discussion, Sir G. Grey recommended him to speak till six o'clock, as he would have the opportunity of resuming when the question was brought on on Thursday. The suggestion was adopted, and the hon. gentleman continued to address the House until he was interrupted by the Speaker leaving the chair at that hour.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and forwarded some bills a stage; amongst which were the Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Bill and the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill, both of which were read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at four o'clock, and a few minutes afterwards an adjournment took place, as there were but twenty-four members present.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## THE COUNTESS OF BRIDGEWATER.

CHARLOTTE-CATHERINE-ANNE, Countess of Bridgewater, only daughter and heiress of the late Samuel Haynes, Esq., and widow of John William seventh Earl of Bridgewater, died suddenly on the 13th inst., at her splendid seat of Ashridge, near Berkhamstead, Herts, aged 86. Her Ladyship had complained of slight indisposition some days previously, but no serious apprehensions arose. The final dissolution was unattended with pain; while conversing with her female companions the Countess expired in her chair without a sigh or convulsion. In addition to a large private fortune, Lady Bridgewater became possessed, at the decease of her husband, of very extensive landed estates. Under the strange terms of the late Earl's will, those vast possessions now pass to Viscount Alford, and are to be enjoyed by him for a period of five years; but, at the expiration of that interval, should his Lordship not attain to higher dignity in the Peerage than that of Earl, the fortune is to devolve on his Lordship's brother, with a similar proviso; and eventually, on his inability to carry out the stipulated condition, the whole is devised, unreservedly, to Mr. Egerton, of Tatton Park, in Cheshire.

The deceased lady was most benevolent, and expended no inconsiderable portion of her princely fortune in acts of charity. Her loss will be deplored and deeply felt by the numerous recipients of her bounty.

## DR. CURTOIS.

THE Rev. Rowland Grove Curtois, D.D., whose death is just announced, was son of Rowland and Mary Curtois; his father was Vicar of Sixhill, Lincolnshire. He himself was born 30th June, 1786; was elected Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1802; and afterwards made Fellow and Dean of the same College. In 1812 he received the appointment of Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces, in which capacity he served in the West Indies, Canada, and Gibraltar; and in 1832 he was nominated to the garrison of Chatham, where he remained till his retirement in 1846, making a period of twenty-seven years of active service.

Dr. Curtois was also, Domestic Chaplain to the Marquess of Queensberry, and Perpetual Curate of Hannah, Lincolnshire. The reverend gentleman married, first, in 1821, Louisa Georgina, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir D. L. Tindal Widdington, and by her, who died in 1836, he had two sons. He married, secondly, in 1839, Mary, widow of the Rev. Aylmer Farquhar.

Dr. Curtois is much regretted. He was a person of great amenity, benevolence, and charity, and was universally respected. The family from which he derived was of remote antiquity, and claimed an early Norman origin.

## SIR JAMES STUART, FIFTH BART. OF ALLANBANK, D.C.L.

Sir James died at his house in Edinburgh, on the 29th of January. He was the eldest son of the late Sir John Stuart, Bart., of Allanbank, in the county of Berwickshire, and descended in a direct line from Sir Robert Stuart, the first Bart.

In early life Sir James Stuart entered the army as a cornet in the 3rd Light Dragoons; soon after he obtained a troop in the 7th Hussars, and in this regiment he continued until he retired from the army on account of ill health, in 1809, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Most of his military life was spent on the staff, on which he served in the Helder expedition, in 1799; in Ireland in 1802; at Buenos Ayres in 1807; and in Scotland in 1809.

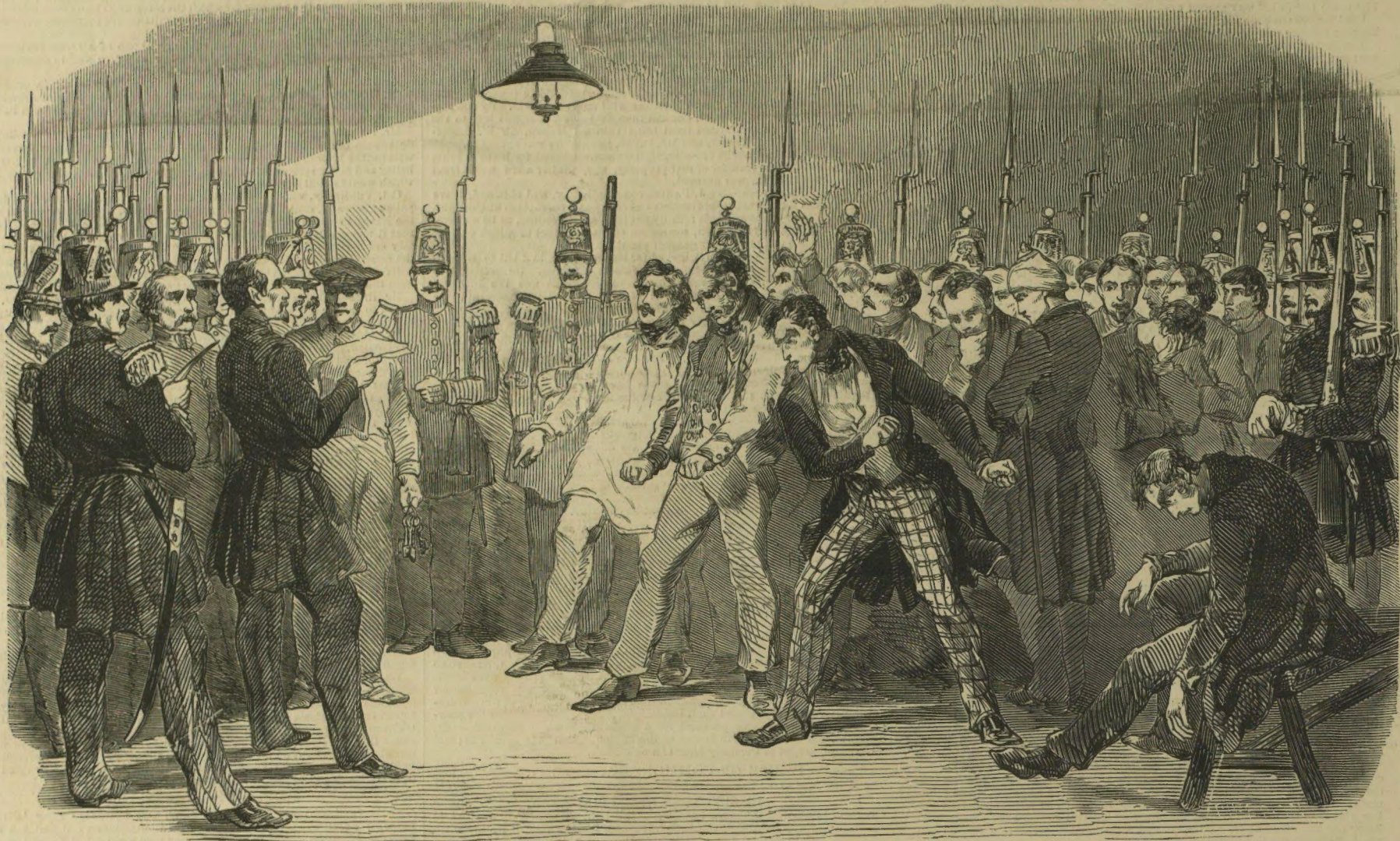
His elegant taste and successful cultivation of art have long afforded gratification to his friends, and are known to the public by his spirited etchings of "Marmion," &c.

He married, first, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of Elborough Woodcock, Esq., who died in 1823; secondly, in 1825, Katharine, daughter of Alexander Monro, Esq., of Craighookhart, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

At the death of his cousin, Sir James Steuart Denham, of Coltness, Goodtrees, and Westfield, Bart., his two baronetcies devolved upon Sir James Stuart, of Allanbank, Bart.; but as Sir James Stuart has left no issue, the three baronetcies become extinct.

**THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN, AND SYSTEM OF RAILWAY GRATUITIES.**—The Directors of the London and North-Western have come to a determination entirely to exterminate the system of solicitation on the part of their servants, and on the other hand of overtures on the part of passengers of gratuities at the various termini. They state that it having been reported to them that, notwithstanding their orders to the contrary, and the punishment that has attended the imposition, some persons in their employ have accepted gratuities, while they regret that any of their servants should have disobeyed so well-known and peremptory a rule, they repeat, alike for the information of the public and all classes of their servants, that immediate dismissal will in all cases follow disobedience to the regulation, and that the excuse that a gratuity is offered, or even pressed upon the servants' acceptance, will have no weight whatever.





### THE PRISONERS AT VINCENNES.

ON Tuesday week, M. Béranger, the President of the High Court of Justice, proceeded to Vincennes to interrogate the prisoners confined there, and to receive their declarations preparatory to their trial at Bourges.

The interview of M. Béranger with Barbès, which our Artist has represented, is thus described in a letter in *Le Peuple*:—

"Dungeon of Vincennes, February 6.  
 "Citizen Editor,—We are decidedly to have a second edition of the trial of April. To-day, between 1 and 2 o'clock P.M., M. Béranger de la Drôme, President of the High Court, came to interrogate for the last time the prisoners of Vincennes. I of course refused to reply a single word, and would not even tell him my name, as I did not recognise the jurisdiction he represented, and as I am determined to suffer sentence to be passed on me without making any defence. But when he invited me to select an advocate, I declared that when I expected to be tried by a Jury my intention was to choose as counsellors two of my friends—Martin Bernard and Quignot, my companions in captivity at Mount St. Michel, and the witnesses, as it were, of my political life; and although no defence was possible before the High Court, I was thinking, nevertheless, of bringing with me those two friends to Bourges. To this M. Béranger replied with greater urbanity in manner, but with the same feeling, no doubt, which formerly animated M. Pasquier, that if I did not choose other defenders, he should be obliged to appoint an advocate *ex officio*. The reasons assigned to justify this violence offered to my will are, that Martin Bernard, being a representative of the people, and no lawyer, the Court would be deprived of all control over him. Such a doctrine is intolerable. For my part, I protested against it, and re-

### READING THE SENTENCE UPON THE ASSASSINS OF GENERAL BREA.

quested that M. Boinvilliers, whose name the President nevertheless inscribed on my dossier, should not take the trouble to proceed to Bourges, as I was determined to refuse his services. I hope M. Boinvilliers will not accept. Everybody recollects, at the Parisian bar, the outcry raised in 1835 against those who insisted on pleading at the Luxembourg, notwithstanding the opposition of the accused. But this forebodes strange occurrences on the trial, and I consider it useful to acquaint the public with this first act of the proceedings. Health and fraternity."  
 "A. BARBES."

The other results of the interrogation by M. Béranger are that several of the conspirators submitted to be tried by the High Court of Justice; while others declared that they should offer no defence. The number of documents relating to the case exceeds 2000. Upwards of 1200 witnesses were examined, but not more than 150 are to depose before the Court. The prisoners were not to be removed to Bourges for some days. Preparations are being made in the hotel of Jacques Cœur to fit out the principal hall for their trial. General Marey-Monge had arrived at Bourges, where a brigade of 4000 men of the Army of the Alps was expected. An immense wooden barrack was building on the Place de Berry, for the accommodation of the troops charged with guarding the prisoners.

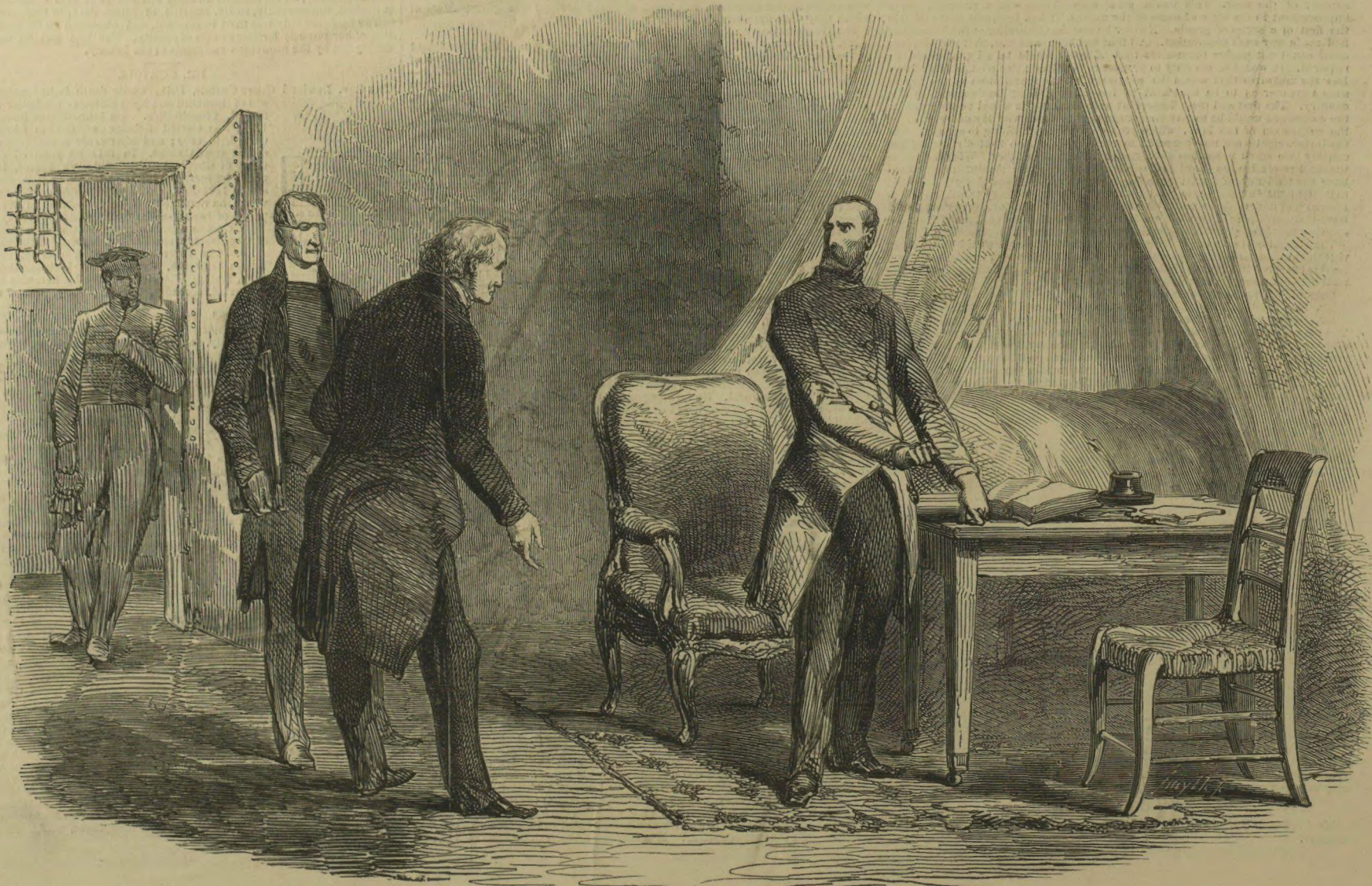
### SENTENCE OF DEATH UPON THE MURDERERS OF GENERAL BREA AND CAPTAIN MANGIN.

FIVE of the persons charged with the murder of General Brés and Captain Mangin have been sentenced to death by the Council of War of Paris

namely, Daix, Vappreau junior, Lahr, Chopard, and Noury. Three others have been sentenced to hard labour for life; five to fifteen, ten, and five years of the same penalty; nine to various years of imprisonment; and three have been acquitted.

The reading of the sentence was an impressive scene: it took place in the *chauffoir* of the prison, at a quarter of an hour before midnight. In the midst of a square of soldiers bearing arms, the *Capitaine Rapporteur*, surrounded by a group of the officers of the prison, and the officer on duty commanding the detachment, together with counsel for the prisoners, &c., advanced towards them and read the solemn decision. The light in the apartment falling upon the bayonets of the soldiery, and contrasting with the dark costume of the official crowd, had a most striking effect. The emotions of the prisoners, on hearing the sentence, were truly distressing.

On Friday, the Journal *Le Peuple* was seized for an article on the sentence. An appeal has been made by the criminals to the Conseil de Révision, which, in ordinary cases, gives their decision in forty-eight hours. It is believed that the sentence will not be reversed, except, perhaps, in one case, that of Vappreau, about whose guilt the evidence is by some considered doubtful, though he also was condemned unanimously. In case no remission takes place, it is probable that these men will be shot on the very spot where their crime was committed, namely, the Barrière de Fontainebleau. The employment of the guillotine would, it is thought, produce a bad effect, by its being obliged to descend five times in presence of a numerous crowd. Very little sympathy has been expressed for them by the public. Two of the murderers are very young—one only 18, the other 19. Were not the circumstances of the case so atrocious, perhaps their extreme youth might plead in their behalf.



INTERVIEW BETWEEN M. BERANGER AND M. BARBÈS, IN THE CHATEAU OF VINCENNES.



## HABENECK.

DEATH has just removed one of the greatest musical illustrations of the age. Habeneck is no more; the founder of the Société des Concerts, known to musical Europe as the famed Conservatoire Concerts held in the Salle Bergère in Paris, where German classical music was first heard in the perfection of orchestral ensemble. Habeneck's fame was not so much acquired as a violinist, although he was one of the first of his class, nor as a composer, albeit he has written divers concertos, nocturnes, caprices, fantasias, polonaises, quatuors, &c.; but it was in the revolution he has effected in orchestral execution, by his admirable training and conduct of bands, that Habeneck's glory has been gained.

François Antoine Habeneck, the eldest of three brothers of that name, was born at Mezières on the 1st of June, 1781. Son of a German player in a military band who was in the French service, he was taught by his father the violin, and at ten years of age was heard in public as a concerto performer. After wandering with his father from garrison to garrison, Habeneck settled for some years at Brest, teaching, studying, and composing, until he went to Paris, at the age of twenty, and entered the Conservatoire as a pupil of Baillot. In 1804 he gained the first prize as a violinist; and the Empress Josephine was so struck with his talents that she bestowed a pension on him of £48 per year. Soon after he became a member of the orchestra of the Opéra Comique, subsequently joined the Académie, and, in due course, when Kreutzer became director of the orchestra, was named principal violin, and director of the Conservatoire Concerts, at which he was the first to introduce Beethoven's Symphonies. In 1828 he organised the new Society of Concerts whose fame is European as the Conservatoire Concerts, and it was in these programmes he introduced year after year, the grand instrumental works of Beethoven. From 1821 to 1824 Habeneck was Director of the Académie Royale; he then succeeded Kreutzer as *chef d'orchestre*, and was named, at the same time, Inspector-General of the Conservatoire. Since the Revolution of July, 1830, he held both these offices, with the addition of first violin in Louis Philippe's private band until the last two years, when his increasing infirmities compelled him to resign the direction of the orchestras of the Conservatoire and of the Académie Royale (now the Théâtre de la Nation) to M. Girard, the present *chef*.

Habeneck died somewhat suddenly, last Friday (Feb. 9th), at the age of 68, leaving a widow and two daughters, one of whom is married to Leplus, the flautist. He was buried on Monday last, the funeral service (Mozart's "Requiem") being performed at the Church Notre Dame de Lorette. The Société des Concerts, of which he was the founder, in honour of their deceased director, postponed their third concert, which was to have been given on Sunday the 18th instant; and the entire orchestra and chorus, with the most distinguished professors and artists in Paris, Meyerbeer, Halévy, Auber, Thomas, Berlioz, Allard (Habeneck's favourite pupil, one of the greatest violinists of the day), Stephen Heller, Girard, Tilmont, Offenbach, Duprez, Mario, Mlle. Pauline Viardot, Madame Dorus Gras, Madame Castellan, Clapisson, &c., were present at the funeral service.

Habeneck, having had solely the organisation and direction of the Conservatoire concerts, brought the execution of the symphonies and overtures of the great masters to a pitch of unparalleled perfection. To obtain admission to these concerts was indeed a treat; the subscription list was always filled, and amateurs had to wait sometimes for years for a vacancy. The fire and energy of Habeneck's conducting, his observance of rhythmic time, and the precision and finish which he obtained from his forces, have led to the improvement of the other great orchestras in Europe; and to Habeneck's colouring may be ascribed the perfection afterwards attained by the Leipzig band, and by our own Philharmonic orchestra. The dazzling brilliancy of the stringed instruments in the Conservatoire band, perhaps, has never been equalled—certainly never surpassed. Habeneck had the extraordinary faculty—in which he has had no successor as yet but Costa—of communicating his own feelings to his troops, inspiring them with his zeal, encouraging the timid, rebuking the too daring, rousing the sluggish; and, by thus being identified with the executants, giving to the work under interpretation the charm, truthfulness, and intelligence, as if the spirit of the composer himself were animating the masses.

Habeneck has founded a great school of violinists, of whom Sainton, now one of our resident professors, may be mentioned as a remarkable instance, as well as the great Allard, and Sainton, named by the Committee of the Royal Academy of Music chief professor of the violin, is now transmitting to the English pupils the traditions of the Conservatoire orchestra, so that we may see in our future bands the bows of our violinists moving with a mechanical consent, and not used, as in the old time, in fantastic and contrary motion. Unity and coherence were the distinctive qualities of Habeneck's system.

The likeness which our artists have given is taken from a group of distinguished violinists. The writer of this notice asked Habeneck for his portrait, and the professor gave him the group, in which his face appears in the centre. "But I should like to have your portrait singly," I observed. "Oh," replied Habeneck, "this will do. I am in such good company, that I should be loth to part with them."

He was a simple-minded, kind-hearted man, and a thorough lover of art.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ., M.P.

Of the various classes into which our public men may be divided, there is none whose course of political action is more distinguished by intense vitality than that whose members have constituted themselves the "apostles of agitation." Adroitly availing themselves of the old and almost immemorial English custom of "public meetings," they have through their means organised a system for the propagation and attainment of political doctrines and objects which, appealing to the court of public opinion, has been able to influence the councils of statesmen and of Legislatures. In these assemblies, characterised by order and respect for the law, and thereby presenting so marked a contrast to the tumultuous and anarchical "Clubs" of the Continent, they interpret the popular will, and through them the "voice of the people," trumpeted in unflinching tone, commands the attention of Cabinets. It is in this active body of political missionaries, so characteristic of English political life in the 19th century, that the subject of this notice takes no inconsiderable rank as a public man. Sprung from that section of the middle classes of the people, which, if not denominated humble, certainly comes not under the category of opulent or exalted, Mr.



MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, M.P. FOR THE TOWER HAMLETS.

George Thompson is the artificer of his own fortune, whatever that may ultimately become, for at present he is but in the prime of life.

The hon. gentleman was born at Liverpool, on the 18th of June, 1804, and, at two years of age, left his native town to accompany his parents, who came to settle in London. From the limited means of his father, the young George was unable to obtain any other education but that which the instruction given by his father afforded; but that was by no means meagre, for his parent was a man of studious habits and extensive reading, and under his guidance the future M.P. acquired a taste for literature which laid the foundation of that self-taught improvement and cultivation of good natural parts to which he owes his present comparatively distinguished position. From the early age of twelve years to the time of his marriage, in 1831, with Anne Erskine, daughter of the Rev. Richard Spry, a minister in the Countess of Huntingdon's congregation in Cornwall, and subsequently an Independent clergyman in Sussex, Mr. Thompson continued to hold various situations as counting-house clerk in the city; but his labours in that sphere did not prevent his devoting his leisure evening hours in debating societies, to the development of that talent for discussion which has made him so popular as a speaker at public meetings. The question of Negro Emancipation formed a not infrequent theme of debate on those occasions, and his advocacy of the humane and just side of the question began to spread, and shortly after his marriage he was invited by the London Anti-Slavery Society to undertake a tour for the purpose of bringing the objects of the society more fully before the public, through the medium of public meetings and lectures. Success attended his efforts so much to the satisfaction of his constituents, that, on his return to London, after an absence of three months, he was solicited to visit the principal cities and towns in the north of England, and he accordingly renewed his engagement. The West India party, alarmed at the influence acquired by the Anti-Slavery Society, selected Mr. Borthwick, the late member for Evesham, as the advocate of their cause, and instructed him to follow George Thompson wherever he might go.

The discussions of those opposing champions in Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns, attracted much attention at the time, and Mr. Thompson was generally considered to have borne away the palm of success.

On the carrying of Lord Stanley's Abolition Act, in 1833, George Thompson entertained the idea of qualifying himself for the English bar, but relinquished it in favour of a mission to the United States for the purpose of aiding the infant cause of Abolition of Slavery in that country.

During 1834 and 1835 he lectured as an Abolitionist in Boston and other places in the United States, with much effect, and was frequently exposed to the dangers of Lynch-law, so obnoxious had his anti-slavery lectures made him to

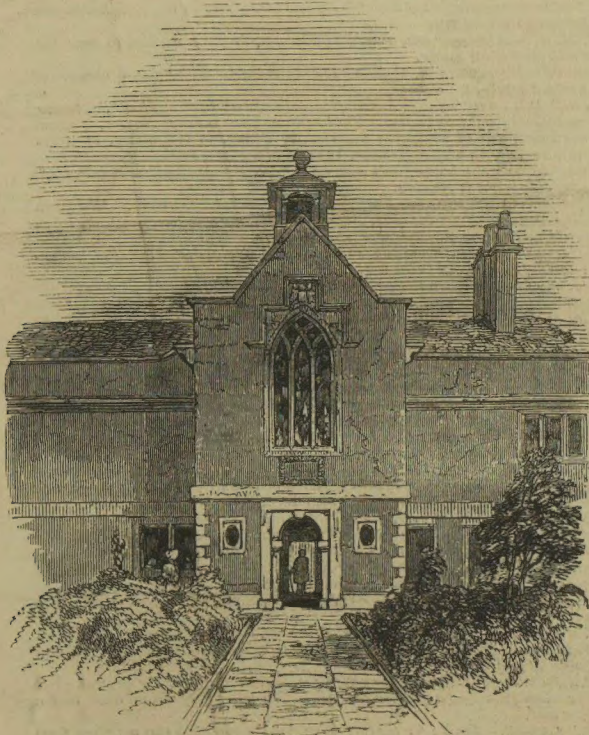


THE LATE M. HABENECK, OF THE GRAND OPERA AT PARIS.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY'S ALMSHOUSES, NEWINGTON, SURREY. EVERY one who has journeyed from out the metropolis, by the Surrey and Sussex road, will recollect a large area of ground nearly facing "the Elephant and Castle," at Newington, which has, for upwards of three centuries, been occupied by a range of buildings, provided out of the coffers of the Fishmongers' Company as a haven for such of their brethren as fall into decayed circumstances. It extends to the maintenance of forty-two poor men and women, free of the Fishmongers' Company, appointed by the Court of Assistants.

This group of almshouses is named St. Peter's Hospital, and was originally erected at the Company's charge, and supported out of their revenues; but, in 1665, Sir Thos. Hunt gave by will, out of his land in Kent-street, Southwark, £20 a year, on condition that the Company built a hospital for their poor. This was accordingly done, and the funds were greatly increased by subsequent endowments and gifts. By and by, in 1719, a generous benefactor to his race, one James Hulbert, gave all the residue of his personal estate to the Company, amounting to upwards of £9000, with which they built twenty almshouses, and endowed the same. Thus was completed the Fishmongers', or St. Peter's Hospital: it consists of three courts, with gardens in the rear, and has a dining-hall and chapel—the whole enclosed by a low parapet wall. The old hospital has gabled fronts, and stone mullioned windows; Mr. Hulbert's buildings are more modern. The chapel has a bell-tower, and over the gateway are the arms of the Fishmongers' Company



FISHMONGERS' ALMSHOUSES.—THE CHAPEL, GARDEN FRONT.

sculptured in stone. The Hall has likewise some painted glass, and fine carved work. We have engraved the chapel, as a memorial of the locality, as we understand the almshouses are to be shortly taken down, and rebuilt upon some more airy site, so completely has this spot at Newington become environed with brick and mortar. In this change the statue of Mr. Hulbert, which is now in the Hospital gardens, will, doubtless, be removed with grateful care.

Maitland has a curious record of this locality. He tells us that "on the west side of Hunt's, or the Fishmongers' Almshouses, is a moorish-ground, with a small water-course denominated the river Tygris, which is part of Cnut's Trench—the outflux of which is on the east side of Rotherhithe parish, where the great wet dock is situate." Now, in the year 1823, when the road between the Almshouses and Newington church was dug up for a new sewer, some piles and posts were discovered, with rings for mooring barges, &c.; and also a tin pot, containing coins of the reign of Charles II. and William III. An old parishioner, named Farns, who died at the age of 109 years, in the early part of the present century, often said that he remembered when boats used to come up as far as the church at Newington. We find this piece of reminiscence in the "New History of Surrey." A stone inserted in the front wall of the Hospital also, bears an inscription commemorative of the above trench.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUE JARS.—Last week, as some labourers employed upon the Stour Valley Railway were deepening a ditch upon land purchased by the company of Mr. Pettitt, of Mount Bures, they discovered, about five feet from the original surface, three amphora—vessels used by the ancients for holding wine, oil, honey, &c. They are about three feet in height, with a small neck, and handle on each side of the neck, and the vessel terminates at the bottom with a point, which was let into a stand or stuck in the ground, so that the vessel stood upright. Those found are made of clay, which appears to have been imperfectly burnt. One of them was taken out perfect, the second was deprived of one handle and its pointed foot, the third was broken in pieces on the removal. An iron instrument with three prongs, two of which had knobs of brass on their points, was found at the same time.



PROCESSION OF THE CHAIRING OF SIR RALPH LOPES, BART., THE NEWLY-ELECTED M.P. FOR SOUTH DEVON.







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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1849.

THE Ministerial measure of last session for the repeal of the Navigation Laws has been amended in one important particular during the recess. The measure of 1848 proposed that the coasting trade of Great Britain should be protected as before, but that any vessel might bring any cargo from any foreign or colonial port to any port of the United Kingdom. It was forbidden, however, that the foreign or colonial vessel, after unlading part of its cargo at the port of entry, should proceed to a second or third port to discharge the rest. The measure, as amended by Mr. Labouchere, and brought before the House of Commons on Wednesday last, carries out the principle of Free Trade to a fuller extent. It still preserves a portion of protection to the coasting trade, but allows the foreign or colonial vessel to deposit any portion of its cargo at the port of entry, and to proceed with the remainder to another port. As a waste of freight might occur by the sailing of a vessel with only a portion of cargo from one British port to another, foreign vessels may complete their cargoes at the first port, and dispose of them in the second. For the more effectual protection of the revenue against smugglers, the liberty of carriage granted under these conditions to foreign or colonial vessels will be restricted to vessels above a hundred tons burden. Such, in few words, is the measure for the repeal of the Navigation Laws which Government has brought forward; and upon which, if we may judge by present appearances, the old and obstinate battle of Free Trade against Protection will be fought with undiminished animosity by the respective champions of each cause. A preparatory skirmish took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Herries, as Protectionist leader, announced his intention to give the measure his most strenuous and determined opposition. By mutual consent, however, leave has been given to bring in the bill, with the understanding that no further discussion shall take place until the second reading. In the meantime, the measure is left for the study of honourable members, and for the consideration of the country generally.

A VERY important measure has been introduced to Parliament by the honourable member for West Surrey, under the title of a "Bill to facilitate the Transfer of Real Property." We trust that its introduction by an independent member of the House, unconnected with the Government or with the legal profession, will not prejudice the subject in the estimation of the House or the country; and that, if the bill of Mr. Drummond be insufficient for the object in view, the attention of those who may be better able to deal with it will be immediately directed to the remedy of a very great defect in our social arrangements. Mr. Drummond proposes to establish a general registry of deeds of land, to be accompanied in all cases by a map, and a registration of all incumbrances of every sort and kind upon every landed estate in the country. He does not propose that the registration should be compulsory. The Solicitor-General has given his consent to the principle of the bill, and has promised his assistance in carrying it out, without pledging himself, however, to the support of the identical bill of a non-professional member. Leave has been given to introduce the bill; and we expect, after the promise of the Solicitor-General, that on the first or second reading we shall hear something further of the very great difficulties in which the honourable and learned gentleman represents the subject to be involved; and learn, at the same time, what are the remedies which his experience and learning would suggest for a state of the law with reference to the transfer of real property which is a disgrace to a civilised country. It will be remembered that the Real Property Commissioners devoted their second Report to the subject of a general registry of deeds, and that they unanimously recommended the establishment of a General Public Register for England and Wales of all deeds and instruments affecting land, in order to secure titles against loss or destruction, on the fraudulent suppression or accidental non-production of instruments. A bill, embodying these and various other suggestions of the Commissioners, was introduced in the session of 1846, and afterwards dropped.

In some parts of England—in Yorkshire, we believe, in the Bedford Level, and in the county of Kent—there is already a partial facility for the registration of deeds; but, owing to the want of indices, and other defects in the machinery, the registrations do not answer the purposes for which they were instituted. It has often been the subject of wonder to intelligent foreigners, that a country so advanced as England should be so far behind in a matter of so much importance; nor has the wonder been diminished when they have been informed that in the northern division of the kingdom a general registry has long been established, and found to answer admirably all the purposes of its institution. The Register Office at Edinburgh is in every respect a credit and an advantage to Scotland; and, for our own parts, we must confess to the belief, that, if our law reformers were really in earnest, they would find means to give the southern division of the kingdom, in spite of all the difficulties in the way, the advantages of a similar system. Even Ireland is ahead of England in this respect. In the United States of America, and in our own colonies, there is a general registration of estates and of incumbrances upon them; and France, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and many of the German States, possess systems of registration, complete and efficient enough to afford us models to go upon, if not to shame us for our apathy and neglect. Ever since the days of Oliver Cromwell the subject has been broached from time to time, but nothing has ever come of it, except for Scotland and Ireland. We have yet to learn what peculiarity exists in England which should prevent registration from being as easy, as effectual, and as advantageous for all parties—whether they be owners, or buyers and sellers, of landed property—as it is in those divisions of the Empire. It may, possibly, be inconvenient to some persons who possess estates, and who wish to borrow money upon them, to allow the public to know the full extent of the incumbrances already existent upon them; but, in a commercial country, where fair dealing between man and man is the rule, and where public rests upon private honour, we do not see that the feeling of such parties ought to stand in the way of a reform in other respects so just and so essential. We could have wished that the Solicitor-General had himself introduced a measure having the object of Mr. Drummond's bill; but the promised assistance of the honourable and learned gentleman will, possibly, lead to the elaboration and success of an efficient system of registration. Such a result would add lustre even to the name of Romilly.

THE "Tyranny of Paris," on which we ventured to make some observations in a recent number of this Journal, has been the

theme during the week both of the Parisian journals and of the National Assembly. The subject was broached by Marshal Bugeaud in addressing the National Guards of Bourges and Lyons. The Marshal is not famous for tender deeds or for soft words, as those who remember his Algerian razzias, or his threat that he would "mitrailler la canaille" of Paris, will admit. In the spirit of this last-mentioned expression, he has lately been addressing threats to the faubourgs of Paris, that the departments of France would no longer tolerate the insolent domination of the scum of the capital. The words were intended for Paris, though addressed to the army and the National Guard of Lyons and Bourges; and the cordial manner in which they were received—ill-judged and intemperate as they may have been—shows that the industrious people of the French departments are fully aware of the tyranny under which they have long suffered, and that they are fully determined, should occasion serve, to submit to it no longer.

The Correspondent of a morning contemporary corroborates the views we expressed some weeks ago. He states that the "silent deference and slavish submission which have hitherto been given to all and everything that emanated from the revolutionary centre, begin to give way to a firm determination no longer to receive the law from the capricious despotism of the capital. The Councils-General deliberate freely upon the necessity of decentralization, and of the government of the provinces by the provinces. Questions of merely local interest are replaced by others of a more general character; and the line of conduct that ought to be pursued in the event of a new revolutionary crisis begins to agitate the provincial population." Marshal Bugeaud is not considered a man of tact; but his rough speeches have had the good fortune to fall upon an audience prepared to sympathize with their sentiment. The subject of his indiscretion was brought before the National Assembly by M. Coralli, in a speech which elicited some extenuation, but no disavowal, from M. Odillon Barrot. M. Coralli was willing, however, to accept the speech of the Minister as a formal disavowal of the Marshal's sentiments, and moved a resolution to that effect. M. Odillon Barrot was not to be betrayed into consent, and moved the previous question. It was carried by a majority of 397 against 285. The Marshal has thus been the unintentional cause of a ministerial triumph: and the disaffected Red Republicans have received another very significant hint that Generals Changarnier and Bugeaud are quite prepared to repress any new attempt at insurrection; and that the provinces are quite as ready for the task as these Algerine commanders.

### COURT AND HAUT TON.

#### RETURN OF THE COURT TO LONDON.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the younger members of the Royal family, and attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. Miss Macdonald, the Earl of Listowel, &c., arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor. In the evening her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence. On Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, the Queen held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Earl of Carlisle, Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests; the Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward; the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain; and the Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse. Thomas Wyse, Esq., was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board. Her Majesty pricked the list of Sheriffs for the present year. The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting. The Queen gave audiences to the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord John Russell. The Court was attended by the Marquis of Londonderry, Gold Stick in Waiting; the Earl of Listowel, Lord in Waiting; the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Comptroller of the Household. Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, visited the Duchess of Gloucester during the day at Gloucester House. The Marquis of Breadalbane and Lord George Lennox had the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening at Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, querry in waiting, honoured the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, with a visit. In the evening, Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance at the Lyceum Theatre with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Charlemont, Hon. Miss Cavendish, the Earl of Listowel, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Seymour.

**DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.**—It is rumoured in the diplomatic circles that several changes among the diplomatic servants of the state are in contemplation. On duty that his Excellency Sir Alexander Malet, the British Minister at the Court of Wurtemberg, is to relinquish that post for another appointment. His Excellency Lord Bloomfield does not return to St. Petersburg to resume his diplomatic functions as British Minister at the Court of the Emperor for some weeks, when Lady Bloomfield will accompany his Excellency.

The Duke of Wellington gave a grand entertainment on Saturday evening at Apsley House, to the Prince of Orange.

The Duchess of Inverness also had a grand dinner at Kensington Palace, in compliment to the Prince of Orange, on the previous day. The Duke of Cambridge (attended by Baron Knesbeck), Prince Edward of Saxe-Wiemar, the Countess Delawarr, Viscountess Palmerston, &c., were present on the occasion.

The Speaker of the House of Commons gave his first Parliamentary entertainment this session on Saturday last, at his official residence in Eaton-square. As customary at the commencement dinner, the guests of the right hon. gentleman comprised the leading members of the Government in the House of Commons.

Thomas Wyse, Esq., is appointed to be her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Greece.

**THE GOVERNOR OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.**—Some of our contemporaries have recently announced the appointment of Mr. Charles Villiers, M.P., to the government of the Ionian Islands, whilst others have as confidently contradicted the announcement. The fact we understand to be, that the government of those dependencies, to which is attached a salary of £7000 a year, was offered to the hon. and learned gentleman in the most flattering terms, and that the offer was respectfully declined by him.—*Daily News.*

Her Majesty will hold a drawingroom at St. James's Palace, on the 29th of March.

Her Majesty will hold levees at St. James's Palace, on the following days:—Feb. 22, Feb. 28, March 21. All persons having petitions or addresses to present to her Majesty, at the levee, are to write on two cards, with their names, a statement of the object of such petitions or addresses, and the names of the persons from whom they come: one card to be delivered to the page in the ante-room, and the other to the Lord Chamberlain, who will read its contents, at the time of presentation, to her Majesty; and on these occasions no other statement is to be addressed to her Majesty. A deputation to present an address is not to exceed four persons.

We understand that the vacant Garter will be conferred upon Earl Spencer.—*Times.*

### EXTRAORDINARY PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

It is much to be wished that barometer-makers would take a hint from the present very unusual state of the atmosphere, so as to give a greater range to the mercury, and to extend the graduation of their instruments. At this moment my barometer gives no indication whatever, except what I can ascertain by a pretty accurate guess, measuring by the eye. Perhaps no man living has observed (certainly I have not, after an attentive registering, over a space of 30 years) the atmosphere in a similar condition to what it is at present. The greatest pressure ever indicated by my barometer was 31 inches, and that degree of pressure I have observed but five times during the said period. On Sunday morning the pressure was 31.40 inches; at present (Monday, P.M.) it is 31.35, and diminishing.

Yours truly, R. A. A.

10, Vauxhall-place, South Lambeth, Feb. 12, 1849.

A Correspondent (H. J. B.) writes from Bristol:—

"On Sunday morning last, at nine o'clock, the height of the mercury in the barometer registered 30.95, and continued slowly rising during the day until nine at night, when it registered 31.20, being 2-10ths above the range of the ordinary barometer scale. This is an almost unprecedented occurrence.

**INGENUOUS WORK.**—We have lately seen a cloth coverlet, seven feet square, bearing 181 figures of men and animals, plants, &c., in cloth, of their natural colours. To give an idea of the labour of the work, we may state that there are 163 pieces of cloth in the figure of a giraffe, and 205 in that of a coach-dog. This curious work of art has been exhibited to her Majesty. The worker is Mr. George Tindal, of 21, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital.

### POSTSCRIPT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships' House sat for a short time, but transacted no business of importance.

The Marquis of SALISBURY moved for returns on the subject of Highway Rates, which were ordered.

Earl GREY laid on the table papers relative to the subject of transportation of convicts.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

After the disposal of some interrogatories, the House proceeded to the consideration of the

#### HABEAS CORPUS (IRELAND) SUSPENSION BILL.

On the question for the consideration of the report on this bill, Mr. J. O'CONNELL proposed the adding of a clause securing the right of petition in reference to the repealing of acts; and, in doing so, he again took occasion to denounce the Government and those members who supported them for introducing this measure to curtail the liberties of the Irish people. He insisted that no case had been made out for passing this bill; but, at all events, if they must suspend the constitution in Ireland, let them take care to secure to the peaceful portion of the community the right of meeting to discuss their grievances. The right honourable Baronet who introduced the bill had been ashamed to admit that it was intended to prevent the Irish people from endeavouring to procure the repeal of the Act of Union. When a Minister was not ashamed to own such an object there was no hope for the people over whom he proposed to tyrannise; but in this instance the right honourable baronet was too honest to avow the real intention of the Ministry in seeking this unconstitutional bill; and he therefore had some hope the cries of the people of Ireland for relief from oppression would not be disregarded.

#### IRELAND.

##### MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.

The trial of Mr. Duffy, disembarassed of all preliminary squabbles, commenced on Thursday.

The Court sat at eleven o'clock, when the petty jury panel was called over, upon fines of £20, and after four hours occupied in challenging, the Crown succeeded in getting a jury sworn.

The prisoner exhausted every one of his peremptory challenges, and was enabled, by proving cause, to set aside from at least 40 to 50 jurors.

The general objections for which these parties were set aside were, either non-residence within the borough boundary, or being over 60 years of age.

Not until three o'clock was the Attorney-General able to begin to state the case for the Crown. The general impression current amongst those most competent to give an opinion as to the result of the trial, upon looking over the jury sworn, is, that there will be a disagreement.

**THE ALLEGED FRAUD UPON THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY, AT BATH.**—The Judges have decided on admitting Messrs. Warren and Fuller to bail. Each was on Wednesday last bound in his own recognisance of £2000, with four sureties of £500 each, thus making, in all, £8000.

**FIRE IN THE BOROUGH.**—On Friday morning, about half-past twelve o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Gregory, pickle merchant, White-street, near St. George's-street, Southwark. The flames were not extinguished until past two o'clock, and not before a serious amount of property had been destroyed.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

M. Sénard's first amendment on M. Lanjuinais' proposition for the dissolution of the National Assembly has been rejected by a majority of 424 to 387: majority for Ministers, 37. The whole of the other amendments have been withdrawn, and Lanjuinais' proposition has been adopted without any further change. The new Legislative Assembly will, consequently, meet about the middle of May.

#### ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The following important news has been published by the *Patrie* of Paris:—"We have good reason for believing that news was received in Paris today (Thursday), that on the 8th, at two o'clock, P.M., a Republic was proclaimed at Rome, and that on the same day the dethronement of the Pope was pronounced." A Provisional Government, it is stated, has been established at Florence, consisting of MM. Guerrazzi, Mazzoni, and Montanelli; and it is added that the Grand Duke has taken refuge at St. Stefano.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

Professor Sedgwick delivered a lecture, on Monday last, at the Philosophical Society, on the structure of the southern mountain chain of Scotland, compared with that of the neighbouring parts of Cumberland.

Sir Peregrine Maitland's prize for the best English essay on some subject connected with the Propagation of the Gospel, through Missionary exertions, in India and other parts of the heathen world, has been adjudged to Ernest Frederick Fiske, B.A., of Emmanuel College.

The examinations for the Classical Tripos will be held in the Senate-house, commencing on Monday, Feb. 19th, at nine o'clock.

At a meeting of the Master and Fellows of Christ College, on Wednesday last, the vacancy of the Mastership created by the resignation of the Rev. J. Shaw, B.D., was filled up by the election of the Rev. J. Cartmel, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of the College. Mr. Shaw having resigned within the statutory period, retains his senior fellowship.

**ORDINATIONS.**—The Archbishop of York intends to hold his next Ordination at York Minster, on Trinity Sunday, the 3rd of June next. Candidates are requested to give three months' previous notice, and to send their papers to C. A. Threlton, Esq., Minister-yard, York, on or before the 1st of May. All candidates from the University of Cambridge will be required to have passed the Voluntary Theological Examination.—The Bishops of Lincoln, Peterborough, and Ripon will hold their next Ordination at their respective cathedrals on the 4th of March next, the second Sunday in Lent.

**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.**—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this venerable society will be observed with peculiar solemnity. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, its President, will preach a jubilee sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday, March 8th, when a collection will be made on behalf of the society. The service at St. Paul's will commence at a quarter past three. The clergy in their robes are requested to assemble in the Cathedral at a quarter before three o'clock, to receive his Grace.

**CATHEDRAL OF FREDERICTON.**—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted a second sum of one thousand pounds towards the expenses of the Cathedral of Fredericton. The society has also granted two thousand pounds towards a Collegiate Institution at Adelaide.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY.**—The committee have appointed the Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who has been for some time secretary of the Lichfield Diocesan Board of Education, to be secretary of the society.

**SISTERS OF MERCY.**—During the last six months some ladies, who had come to Devonport in consequence of hearing of the spiritual destitution of the place, have been endeavouring to establish an orphan home. From the representations which they made, the patronage of the Queen Dowager, the Bishop of Exeter, and that of several of the local clergy was obtained. Their own resources, aided by the contributions of others, enabled them to clothe, feed, and educate several orphans, some of whom were selected from the Devonport Workhouse. Reports, however, soon prevailed, that the religious practices of these ladies savoured more of Romanism than of Protestantism, and the matter being brought under the notice of the Queen Dowager, her Majesty sent the Hon. W. Ashley to Devonport to inquire into the matter. The result of the enquiry induced the Queen Dowager to withdraw her patronage. A paragraph has appeared in the local paper which gives the alleged statement of three of the girls who had been inmates of the asylum, that a cross had been erected, that the ladies bow to it, and wished the girls to do the same; and that a picture of the Virgin Mary and infant Jesus are held in reverence; and that many other observances usual in Roman Catholic societies are practised in the Orphan Home. The Bishop of Exeter has declared his intention of going to Devonport to make a personal enquiry into the subject.

**MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.**—A lady, recently deceased, who for many years resided at Hammersmith (the late Miss Fenn), has by her will bequeathed a sum of £1000 stock in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents to the School for the Indigent Blind in St. George's-fields. The deceased lady for many years laboured under the severe calamity of loss of sight, and, with a feeling of commiseration for her poorer fellow-creatures similarly afflicted to herself, and with a desire to contribute to the alleviation of their distresses, she has made the above munificent bequest in aid of the funds of the institution referred to. The testatrix was granddaughter of the eminent musical composer, Dr. W. Boyce, and, mindful of the misfortunes of the poorer members of that profession of which Dr. Boyce was so distinguished a member, she has bequeathed a legacy of £1000 stock in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents to that excellent charity, the Royal Society of Musicians, established for the support of the decayed members of that profession. Miss Fenn has also left a legacy of £500 stock to the National Benevolent Institution.

**A CHIMPANZEE.**—A rare specimen of the monkey tribe (the chimpanzee) has lately been added to Earl Fitzwilliam's collection of animals, &c., at Wentworth. It was brought to this country from the southern part of Africa, and presented to the noble Earl by a relative, who is a captain in the Royal navy. A well-prepared room in the house is appropriated to its use, having a little domicile in the centre, and warm blankets to repose on, as these animals are extremely susceptible of cold. There is likewise a good fire in the apartment, but well guarded from a too near approach. It runs or walks perfectly erect, and is about three feet in height. It uses both hands with great nimbleness, unwinding knots with dexterous ease, handles everything like a human being, and is the nearest approach to the human form, the ears being almost a *jac-simile*, also the bosom, and so on downwards. It is very quick in detecting an *y* unkindness, and runs immediately to the keeper for protection.



## OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.



"PARIS IN 1848."—PAINTED BY F. GOODALL.

THE first exhibition of pictures of the London season, in point of time, is invariably the collection at the British Institution. It announces April, May, and the usual period of the London season, much better than the Almanack, or Term Time at Westminster Hall, and is a fair rival, in its seasonable looks, to Covent Garden market. It has always been a popular Exhibition, nor will this, its three-and-thirtieth, we believe, tend to lessen its popularity, or abridge its usefulness. It is, indeed, true that the Exhibition, viewed as a whole, is hardly up to a level of its earlier displays; but it is more than an average Exhibition, and contains many pleasing pictures. The complaint which we have heard, and seen even in print, that only one Royal Academician is an exhibitor, is rather a cheering circumstance in the history of art, for it must be remembered that the British Institution was established not so much for the exhibition as for the sale of works of art, and the purchasers of pictures are now one hundred times as numerous as they were when the Institution was established, in 1805. We

have plenty of Sir George Beaumonts now, and it has become almost an impossibility that another picture, of equal merit to Wilkie's "Blind Fiddler," should be sold again for so insignificant a sum as fifty guineas. When the Institution was established, almost the only purchasers of pictures were the nobility and gentry resident in London. Now it is very different; the manufacturers of Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Bradford, and Birmingham vie with the nobility in the acquisition of works of art, and pay, at times, even more liberally for what they want. Mr. Vernon, who has given so noble a collection of the works of the English school to the British nation was a horse-jockey in South Audley-street, and Mr. Sheepshanks, whose collection of English pictures is quite equal to Mr. Vernon's, was a clothier at Leeds. If there had been less demand for the works of living British artists, the British Institution Exhibition would have been better than it is.

The present collection consists of 514 pictures, and 14 pieces of sculpture, con-

tributed by 356 different artists. The only Royal Academician who contributes is Mr. Lee, the landscape-painter; and the five Associates who exhibit are Messrs. Creswick, Sidney Cooper, Danby, Redgrave, and Marshall. There is a preponderance of landscape; but this was to be expected, considering how important a feature landscape-painting has always been in our school of art, and how popular landscapes are with by far the largest class of purchasers. It would perhaps have looked better for the future advancement of the English school, had historical or figure subjects been more numerous in the exhibition; but we are not to complain if artists prefer painting pictures that will sell, to pictures that critics will praise and few will buy; for what Johnson has said of actors is true also of artists—

Those that live to please, must please to live.

It is more than possible to live by landscape-painting, and quite possible to starve upon historical subjects.



"THE STEPPING-STONE."—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, A.R.A.



## OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.



"THE DESERTED."—PAINTED BY C. BRANWHITE.

The most important contributors to the present Exhibition are, Mr. John Martin, Mr. Lee, Mr. Sidney Cooper, Mr. Creswick, Mr. F. Danby, Mr. Danby, jun., Mr. Marshall, Mr. F. Stone, Mr. F. Goodall, Mr. Branwhite, Mr. E. A. Goodall, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. Jutsum, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Lance, and Mr. Ansdell. Mr. Martin contributes a large picture of "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still," a commission, we believe, from a well-known patron of British Art. The incidents and combination of effect are the same as in the large engraving, but the painting is certainly superior to anything which we remember to have seen from Mr. Martin's easel for several years. The distances are admirably managed, and the whole conception brought out in a most wonderful manner. It is perhaps a little too blue. Mr. Lee and Mr. Sidney Cooper work together as before. Their plan is this. Mr. Lee paints a landscape without a single figure in any part of it, and Mr. Cooper puts in the cattle according to his own taste, and with that skill, we may add, for which he is so deservedly distinguished. The result is something like a perfect picture, with a *oneness* throughout which looks as it should do, anything but like the work of two persons. Mr. Creswick contributes three exquisite landscapes. "The Stepping-Stone," from which we give an Engraving, is in his very best style. This thoroughly English painter always chooses a good subject for his pencil, and never fails to render it with equal truth and beauty. He will understand the high compliment which we pay him, when we call him a better kind of Patrick Nasmyth. Of a very different character from Mr. Creswick's

scene in Wales, is "the Deserted," by Mr. Branwhite, of Bristol. This rather ill-chosen title fails to convey the real qualities of the picture. Mr. Branwhite has composed a kind of Ossian's Balcutha, and, in a manner something between Danby and Linton, thrown a melancholy yellow or autumnal grandeur and solitariness over the whole subject. Mr. Branwhite's treatment of this picture (engraved in our present paper) would have suggested to Grainger another stanza for his charming Ode to Solitude.

Among the figure or subject pictures, Mr. Johnston's "Roger and Jenny," and Mr. F. Goodall's "Paris in 1848," are certainly pre-eminent. Mr. Johnston has taken his subject from the "Gentle Shepherd" of Allan Ramsay, a beautiful Scottish pastoral, which Wilkie made a point of reading once every year. The passage he has chosen is as follows:—

Roger.—Dear Jenny, I wad speak t'ye, wad ye let;  
An' yet I ergh, ye're ay aye scornfu' set.

Jenny.—An' what wad Roger say if he could speak?  
Am I obliged to guess what ye're to seek?

The grouping (it will be seen from our Engraving) is very nicely managed, and the little incident in this beautiful pastoral drama told with simple earnestness. The execution throughout is good, the faces true to Scotland, and the colouring warmer than Mr. Johnston's usual manner. This really excellent artist should

confine himself for a time more strictly than he does to this class of subject. He is more at home in pastoral poetry than in the severer page of English history.

Mr. F. Goodall (to speak metaphorically) was born and bred in the British Institution. He is not a favourite at the Royal Academy; but he is an especial pet, and deservedly too, of the Directors of the British Institution. Here, then, his better-class works are always to be found; and here he will continue to find fresh admirers, and command the purses of fresh individuals, so long as he paints pictures of equal merit to his "Paris in 1848" and his "Pet Rabbit." The "Paris in 1848" (engraved in our present Number) provokes comparison with Wilkie's "Newsmongers;" but the treatment, on more careful examination, will be found essentially different. Mr. Goodall's principal figure is a kind of cobbler or harness-maker, who is reading the news of the day to a group of attentive listeners at his shop-window. The mother and child in this group are touchingly rendered, and the accessories given throughout with a faithful skill perfectly surprising: the details, such as implements, chairs, pans, pots, &c., are wonderfully true. His "Pet Rabbit" is a perfect little work, worthy of a place in Mr. Hope's collection of Dutch pictures.

We shall continue our engravings from this Exhibition, and what further comments we have to offer, in our next week's paper.



"ROGER AND JENNY."—PAINTED BY ALEX. JOHNSTON.



## THE THEATRES.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The official prospectus for the third season, having been presented to her Majesty, has now been issued. Mr. Delafeld, the lessee, has secured the services of eminent vocalists and instrumentalists for the effective representation of lyric works by composers of every school; and the company is under the directorship of Mr. Costa.

The prospectus gives a list of works by the great composers, which the directors "trust from time to time to present to their subscribers." Amongst these operas are "Vielka, or the Camp of Silesia," of Meyerbeer; the "Fidelio," of Beethoven; the "Oberon," and "Der Freyschütz," of Weber; "Mose in Egitto," and "Otello," of Rossini; the "Juive," of Halévy; "Il Flauto Magico," of Mozart, &c.

The directors have acted wisely in not pledging themselves to the production of more than four operas; indeed, we think it would have been more politic to have confined their promises to the "Muette de Portici" and to the "Prophète," the season opening with the former, under the title of "Masaniello," and the latter work having been the subject of a special contract with the gifted composer, Meyerbeer.

The company consists of seven Primi Soprani, namely, Madame Grisi, Madame Dorus Gras, Mlle. Corbali, Madame Ronconi, Mlle. Steffanoni, Miss Catherine Hayes, and Madame Pauline Viardot; two Contralti—Signora Angri and Mlle. Meric; a Seconda Donna, Madame Bellini; four Tenors—Mario, Salvi, Luigi Meli, and Lavia; three Primi Bassi Baritoni—Tamburini, Massol, and Ronconi; three Primi Bassi Profondi—Marini, Tagliacchi, and Polonini; two Secondi Bassi—Rache and Talamo; and a Secondo Tenore—Soldi: in all, 23 principal singers, with a chorus of 94—forty female, and 54 male voices, and an orchestra of 86 performers. Here is certainly quantity as well as quality.

The artists new to the Royal Italian Opera in the above list are Mlle. Dorus Gras, Miss Hayes, Signora Angri, Mlle. Meric, and M. Massol. Madame Dorus Gras has been long known in this country as a most popular concert singer, and by her successful debut in English opera as Lucia; but as yet her great dramatic and vocal attainments have not had sufficient development. The successor of Madame Cinti Damoreau at the Grand Opera in Paris, she has "created," as the French style it, or, as we should say, has been the original representative of, Alice, in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," and Marguerite de Valois, in the "Huguenots." She will make her debut on the opening night as Elvira, in "Masaniello," with Mario.

Miss Catherine Hayes, a native of Ireland, a pupil of Manuel Garcia in Paris, and of Felix Ronconi in Milan, has acquired her fame as a prima donna at the Scala, where she sang with Reeves, and at Naples, Venice, Florence, and before the critical audiences of Vienna.

Signora Angri, who has been for the last two seasons at the Italian Opera in St. Petersburg, has won her lyric honours also in Italy and Germany. Her voice is a mezzo soprano as well as contralto; and the versatility of her powers has been proved by her singing one night in "Lucrezia Borgia," and the next night in "Orsini." Her histrionic genius has been as much extolled as her vocal powers.

The great sensation produced by Mlle. Meric, at her debut recently in Paris, at the Italian Opera, was recorded in our foreign correspondence. She is only twenty years of age, and her contralto organ is described by those who have heard her to be of extraordinary compass and delicious quality, having that pure and sympathetic tone which at once touches the heart.

M. Massol, the famed French baritone, appeared last season in the part of the King, in the "Favorita," singing it on account of the indisposition of Corradini, at a few hours' notice. He made a considerable impression by this sudden debut. He will appear on the first night of the season, March 10, in "Masaniello" as Pietro, a character he sustained at the Grand Opera in Paris with the greatest success. Nevers, in the "Huguenots," and Guillaume Tell, were also his best parts in Paris.

The return of Ronconi will be heartily welcomed, the more so as, independently of his great tragic parts, he will appear in a line of characters new to this country, but in which his continental fame is as great as a buffo comico as a tragedian. Grisi, whose last season is announced, will play her varied round of parts, and will strengthen the cast of the "Prophète," in which Mlle. Viardot will sustain the part she is about to create in Paris, the cast here being rendered complete by Mario, Massol, and Marini being included therein. The visit of Meyerbeer to conduct this opera will be indeed an event. It is the first time he will come to this country in his capacity as a composer; and no little curiosity will be provoked to see the composer of the "Huguenots" and "Robert le Diable."

The prospectus intimates that, in compliance with a general wish, the ballet department will be confined to the diversissements incidental to the Grand Operas.

Grieve and Tolbin are the scenic artistes; Mr. Frederick Gye is acting manager, and Mr. Costa musical director, composer, and conductor.

## ST. JAMES'S.

On Monday night, Auber's opera of "Zanetta" was performed for the first time in this country: it was expressly composed for Mlle. Cinti Damoreau, the last season of her engagement at the Opéra Comique; and it was subsequently given for Mlle. Anna Thillon. "Zanetta" is not one of Auber's most popular productions, like his "Muette di Portici" (Masaniello), "Haydee," "Les Diamans de la Couronne," "Fra Diavolo," "Gustave," "Domino Noir," &c.

The libretto, a joint production of Scribe and St. Georges, is such a series of complicated intrigues, that the music almost seems like an interruption to a comedy, replete with ever-changing surprises and situations. The scene is in Palermo, under the sway of Charles the Sixth of the Two Sicilies, and the embroglios arise from the political manœuvres of a Bavarian ambassador to obtain the hand of Nisida, Princess of Tarentum, for his Royal master; the Royal lady being attached to Rodolphe, one of the King's favourites, who, after coquetting with the Princess, fixes his attachment on Zanetta, a flower-girl, his life having been saved by her and by her father. Ultimately, the Princess Nisida resigns her pretensions to Rodolphe's hand, and accepts the Elector of Bavaria; and Zanetta thus wins Rodolphe for herself, and a patent of nobility for her father.

The most attractive pieces in this opera are those assigned to Zanetta, nicely sustained by Mlle. Chaston, both in her acting and singing. Mlle. Guichard's powers were rather over-taxed in the florid music allotted to the Princess Nisida. Coudere's energy and *finesse* carried him through the part of Rodolphe; it is to be regretted that this admirable actor has so little left of his once excellent tenor voice. The instrumentation is in Auber's happiest vein; but his pretty choruses were not so well done as could be desired.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence.

We never recollect so prolonged an absence of novelty at this period after Christmas in the play-going world, as at present. We are happy to say, however, that this is a good sign—the attraction of all the old pieces being continuously great, and the reaction in theatricals keeping the managers in high good spirits.

The last two or three weeks of the equestrian performances at DRURY-LANE are approaching, the company returning to Paris to commence their season at the Cirque National. M. Dejean carries with him the good wishes of all who have been in his employ, for his honourable conduct and courtesy; whilst the refined humour and clever agility of his *troupe* have been themes of universal conversation with the amuseur-seeking public.

The HAYMARKET we have elsewhere spoken of. There does not appear to be any necessity for changing the present class of entertainments for some time to come.

The same remarks will apply to the LYCEUM, which elegant theatre was honoured with the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert on Wednesday evening. How much longer "Who speaks first?" "The King of the Peacocks," and "An Appeal to the Public," will remain in the bills, it is difficult to say; but if the audiences continue to crowd to the theatre and enjoy these popular pieces as they do at present, we see no reason why they should not form the Easter entertainments.

The ADELPHI has substituted the "Green Bushes" for the "Haunted Man," as it appears, "by desire," so that we suppose that there are some who have not seen that effective drama. The "Enchanted Isle" continues to be visited by crowds; and Liverpool may be certainly proud of its production. The piece, by the way, is gaining great popularity in America; and has also been produced at some of our leading provincial houses, with great effect.

As the PRINCESS'S "Bluff King Hal" has far outrun all the pantomimes, and will go for some weeks longer: nothing is underlined, and Mr. Flexmore is evidently the "star" of the theatre just at present.

The STRAND continues closed.

At the OLYMPIC, the old comedy of "The Woman Hater" is about to be revived, adapted to present notions of propriety, and condensed into three acts, by Mr. Spicer. It is many years since this piece was played. It will embrace the entire strength of the company; and be placed upon the stage with all that care which is evident with the present management.

Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport are still engaged at the MAYLEBONE. They have appeared this week in Sheridan Knowles' play of "Love;" and the gentleman has acted also in the effective piece of the "Merchant and his Clerks." The audience continue to laugh at "Isn't it a Duck?" and evidently think it is one. Two or three novelties are in preparation, including a drama and a burlesque.

The SURREY still prospers, as indeed it deserves; but when are we to have one of those dramas which formerly ran their one hundred and fifty nights, and even more, at this house? The novel of "Ratlin the Reefer," very well dramatised, has been brought forward this week, and affords a capital natural character for Mr. Shepherd, who is very effective in this line. He is ably assisted by Mr. Lyon, Mrs. Ponisi, and Miss Telford. All the present arrangements of this house betoken the greatest pains and judgment: the only thing the management will have to guard against will be allowing its productions to become in any way identified with the "suffering servant," or "crime and transportation" class of drama performed in the New Cut. We first had occasion to speak of Mr. Shepherd's admirable tact in putting a piece well on the stage, when he was at the MAYLEBONE; and we hope soon to see fresh evidences of his talent, assisted by Mr. Emery, at this handsome theatre.

"King John" is drawing large houses, four times a week, at SADDLER'S WELLS. We have already spoken twice of the very commendable manner in which it is performed.

We have thus given a *résumé* of the different theatres, with the exception of ASKERS, to which we will pay every attention in our next. And we

may add that the performances just now, at the CITY OF LONDON theatre, are spoken of generally as very good, and patronised by a superior class of audience.

Mr. Stuart has returned to the London boards, and appeared at the Olympic on Monday, in the "Lost Diamond," a translation of "Un Secret," which has been already played in England as "A Curious Case." He experienced a very flattering reception; and the new adaptation, which is by Mr. E. Sterling, was entirely successful.

The performances of the Bath and Bristol Amateurs, next week, will be for the benefit of the Infirmary. The audiences are expected to be both fashionable and numerous; as, by last Monday, all the private boxes were taken, and nearly two hundred seats in the dress circle, the admission to which part of the house has been raised one shilling. All the other prices remain the same. The dresses, which are by Mr. Nathan, of Castle-street, have been all made expressly for the occasion; and those for *Richieu* and the *Captain of the Watch* are exceedingly splendid. The ball at Bath, at which all the amateurs will attend, will be on the Thursday, and not on Wednesday as announced. A large number of London friends accompany the *troupe*, or join them towards the end of the week.

## MUSIC.

## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The performance of Beethoven's Mass in C, and of Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise (Lobgesang), reflected the highest credit on the vocal and orchestral forces of the Sacred Harmonic Society, directed by their admirable conductor, Mr. Costa. Only one fault is to be found with the evening's programme, which was in the selection of isolated pieces, some of which were too feeble and uninteresting to interrupt the two great works mentioned above. A fine scheme should never be disturbed by a clock; and even if the Mass and "Lobgesang" did not, in their execution, fill up three hours, better to leave off with two hours and a half of genuine glory, than to have an additional half-hour of barren puerilities and unconnected novelties. The Mass and "Lobgesang" in one night ought to satisfy the most voracious musical appetite.

The Mass in C, if not so elaborate and so learned, so grand and so overwhelming as Beethoven's second Mass in D, is more clear and easy of execution, albeit there are still intricacies to dismay amateurs. The noble "Gloria" and the "Credo" were finely executed; and the exquisite quartet, the "Benedictus," was very smoothly sung by the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey and Bodda.

The Hymn of Praise, first performed at the Birmingham Festival, is modelled on Beethoven's Symphonic Hymn of Joy. Both develop through instrumental aid that which is more fully shadowed forth by the voices in the last movements. Beethoven's is the joy of the earth—men and brethren revelling in the joys of nature—those afforded by sympathy with scenery, by union of relatives, festivals, &c. The Mendelssohnian vocal symphony is the joy of the Christian, first set forth in the general declaration, "All that has life and health praise God." Then the inward spiritual joy, "Praise the Lord in my inmost soul;" then the joy of affliction—there is a joy in grief—"Although He afflict me, still will I praise Him." Then the Creator's sympathy with the afflicted, "All ye that cried," follows. The joy of Faith is depicted in the duo "I waited for the Lord," as well as in the chorus "Blessed are they that trust." Doubt and despair are expressed in the trial scene, "The sorrows of death," which passes away for the chorus of joy, "Let all men praise the Lord." The joy arising from prayer is depicted in the duo "My song shall be always thy mercy;" and then is the consummation of all devotional praise in the climax heaped upon climax, "Ye nations offer to the Lord."

Mendelssohn's forms in this work have been based on two Gregorian chants, and it is wonderful with what judgment he has employed these primitive elements. His treatment of the Gregorian, led off by the trombones, is, in every possible way fine—fugues, noble harmonies, relieved by a solemn choral-like strain, which passes to glorious chains of contrary motion. The subject of the Allegretto agitato is a spiritualized barcarole; and the Adagio religioso may be called a hymn without words. It may, perhaps, be a question whether this instrumental introduction be not overwrought: it is the longest movement ever written; and, however we may admire the composer's instrumental skill in presenting the chorale in so many shapes, the ear becomes fatigued by the reiteration. The great vocal pieces are—the duo, the canon for two soprano and chorus, with interruptions for the chorus as codas at the termination of the two canonic periods; the sublime musical picture, "The night is departing;" and the chorale.

Costa handled the delicate points of instrumentation with consummate skill; and realised the colossal conceptions of the composer with the utmost perfection in the difficult and trying details, seconded as he was with the admirable spirit actuating his forces.

Handel's oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," according to the original text, is announced for next Friday (the 23rd).

CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE MUSIC.—On Tuesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett gave his first performance of Classical Pianoforte Music. The selection comprised Beethoven's Sonata in C minor No. 2, op. 5, for piano and violoncello, ably executed by Mr. W. S. Bennett and Signor Piatti; a Clavichord exercise, by J. B. Bach; a fugue of Handel, in E minor; Mozart's trio in B flat, for pianoforte (Bennett), violin (Dando), and violoncello (Piatti); gleamings from Mr. Bennett's own pianoforte compositions; and a "Tema con Variazioni" in D major, by Mendelssohn, rendered by Bennett and Piatti. Mr. Bennett exhibited his thorough mastery of every school in the above works; his execution is certain, and his touch is perfect. Between the instrumental pieces Mrs. Noble sang Beethoven's "Ahi perfido" and a couple of songs by Mendelssohn. The second meeting will be on the 6th of March.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Handel's "Israel in Egypt" is announced for Friday next, the 23rd inst. The performance is looked forward to with considerable interest, Mr. Costa not having hitherto conducted this celebrated oratorio.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The *Morning Post* of Wednesday quotes from the *Leeds Mercury* the following interesting paragraph:—"Jenny Lind is going to be married to a Mr. Harris, the son of a London banker. This information may be fully relied upon." The fair *canatrice* sang at concerts at Huddersfield and Liverpool this week, and on the 20th inst. will sing at Mlle. Dulcken's evening concert at the Hanover-square Rooms; she is also engaged to sing at the meeting of the Agricultural Society at Norwich, in June.—Mlle. Rosalie Thémor, the pianiste, has given a *soirée musicale* at Willis's Rooms.—A miscellaneous concert for a charitable cause was given on Monday at Exeter Hall, conducted by Balfe; Misses Birch, Dolby, Miran, Durlacher, Messrs. Braham, Lockey, and Phillips, being the principal singers, with Miss Kate Loder as pianiste, and Piatti and Lavigne on the violoncello and oboe.—At the 14th London Wednesday Concert, the soloists were Miss Kate Loder, Willy (violin), and Pratten (flute); and the singers, Misses Lumcombe, Dolby, Nelson, Poole, Durlacher, Mrs. A. Newton, Messrs. Reeves, Whitworth, Leffler, Binge, and Braham.—The second meeting of the Melodists' Club will take place next Thursday.—A legacy of £1000 has been lately bequeathed to the Royal Society of Musicians by Miss Fenn, who was a grand-daughter of Dr. Boyce the composer, who died in 1779.—Moscheles, the composer and pianist, has arrived in London from Leipzig, on a visit to his daughter, who is married, in London.—Mr. Wallace, the composer, is in Paris.

## FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Ronconi, the director of the Italian Opera in Paris, is striving to obtain from Government a grant of money, to sustain the establishment. Rossini's "Semiramide" has been given, with Madame Castellan in the part of the Babylonian Queen. It may be conceived that the stormy passions of this character are not in Madame Castellan's attributes. Albani was the *Arace*; but *Semiramide*—Grisi not being associated with her in the two duos—caused them to pass off feebly. In the cavatina in the second act Albani had her usual success. Cellini, the tenor, provoked the hilarity of the audience as *Idreno* unceasingly; and Morelli having no agility in his voice, terribly disfigured the music of *Assur*. The whole performance was very indifferent. "Tancredi" is to be revived, with Madame Castellan in Madame Persiani's part, *Amenaide*, and Albani will be the *Tancredi*. Lablache is expected back from his provincial tour in England for March; and Ronconi has hopes, as the season of St. Petersburg Italian Opera terminates early in February, to have Salvi for a short period, prior to his going to the London Royal Italian Opera.

It is rumoured in Paris that Mr. Lunley has engaged Albani to open his season in "Cenerentola."

The new ballet of the "Violon du Diable," with Cerito and St. Leon, was producing better receipts at the Théâtre de la Nation than at the beginning. Masset was to make his debut in Verdi's "Jerusalem." The rehearsals of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" were nearly concluded with the piano and quartet, and were to be commenced this week on the stage.

COMPLETION OF THE LOUVRE.—The French Ministers have called upon the city of Paris to concur in the expenditure required for completing the Louvre, by paying the amount of the indemnifications for the property which must necessarily be purchased for the continuation of the Rue de Rivoli to the Rue de l'Oratoire, the State undertaking the expense of the buildings and the acquisition of the ground which will be required for them, and for the Place du Carrousel. The estimates are—For the ground required for completing the Louvre, 6,379,250*fr.*; for the buildings and other works, 23,000,000*fr.*; and for the continuation of the Rue de Rivoli, 3,119,630*fr.* The Municipal Council, at its sitting on Friday, came to the resolution that the city should contribute the 3,119,630*fr.* towards the continuation of the Rue de Rivoli. Public passages will be opened, facing the Rue de Rohan, the Pont du Carrousel, and the Palais National, each having two passages for carriages and one for pedestrians; and a way for foot-passengers, immediately opposite the centre of these, on to the Quai du Louvre. Another passage for carriages is, if possible, to be opened parallel to that which already exists, facing the Rue de l'Echele. The municipal committee recommends the Government not to alienate either the hotel now occupied as offices for the Sinking Fund, or the Hôtel d'Anguilliers, both of which may become necessary for the continuation of the Rue de Rivoli beyond the Rue de la Bibliothèque. The plans comprise the establishment of the National Library, in the wing to be constructed towards the Rue de Rivoli, special galleries for the annual exhibition of the works of modern painters and sculptors, and for the periodical exhibition of the products of the useful arts, next the gallery of the Museum; and the formation of an intermediate quadrangle, with a colossal fountain in the centre, surrounded by four quincunxes, ornamented with statues. Lastly, the council voted a sum of 1850*fr.* for the expenses of the staff and troops established at the Hôtel de Ville for its defence since the commencement of the year.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The weather of the current week has been surpassingly lovely, and the seasonable sports of winter were enjoyed in a climate of which May might be proud. Steeplechasing wore

An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds;

and pheasant shooting closed just as the woods and fields had prepared a sylvan holiday for the bird of golden dyes.

With the week on which we are about to enter, the racing year opens. An auspicious beginning! with peace and the promise of prosperity at home, and the fair hope of the return of order and reason abroad. While men are disporting themselves farther a-field, here, in the busy capital, they occupy their leisure in speculation upon coming events. Here the philosophy of sporting consists in being merry and wise; or, at least, as wise as the risking of money on forlorn hopes permits. The rationale of that policy—if the term may be applied to betting—has passed from the chaos of conjecture into the elements of odds, founded at least upon the possibility of winning. The acceptances for the great handicaps offer inducements to investment by so much better than those of the nominations merely, as the security upon property in California surpasses that charged on an estate in the moon. When the weights for those races first came out, allusions to such discrepancies as they exhibited were made in these columns; those remarks have since been repeated by our contemporaries, as also the view we have taken of the general character of handicapping. It is good in the aggregate; it will secure large fields, and that will serve the purposes of all who concern themselves with the turf—the book-makers, who represent the industrious classes; and the pleasure-seekers, who are its aristocracy. As a national sport, horse-racing is making rapid progress: as an exceptional sport, it never did succeed, and most probably never will. The latter denomination relates to meetings got up by means not germane to its principle. I would perhaps be ungracious to specify those in existence belonging to that order; racing men are aware of them, and anticipate their brief career.

The steeple-chase meetings for the coming week are the Pembrokehire, Bridgenorth, Wakefield, and Henley-on-Arden: the two former take place on Monday, the two latter on Wednesday and Friday. The public coursing will consist of the Whitehaven Club on the 19th and 20th; Warwick on the 20th; Midlothian, 20th and 21st; Melton and Aston, Shropshire, both on the 21st; Spilthorne, Hampton, on the 21st and 23rd; Keynham, on the 22d; Cockherham and Wimarleigh, on the 22d and 23d; Gisburne and Brough, Catterick, also on the same days. This is a goodly list, but (for there is always a "but" in the affairs of men) it indicates that the season of the leash is hard upon its close. The fixtures for March are limited to five: come Lady Day, the pursuit of puss is murder—"et praterea nihil."

At Tattersall's things begin to assume their spring features. The three-year-old stakes have been brought forward, and several of the nominations for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, it will be seen, have been backed. The result of the First Spring Meeting at Newmarket will probably be to make this year's Derby one of the most interesting that has been known. The extraordinary winter will ensure an extraordinary supply of *matériel*; and with backers of horses as plenty as blackberries, there will be a premium for "showing."

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A considerable number of horses were backed this afternoon, but only one (Lugar) was really in favour. A disposition was also shown to back the Tartar, Lady Wildair, Jock-o'-Sot, Halo, and Nunnykirk for their respective events; but the investments were of small amount, and very little effect was produced on the quotations.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.		
8 to 1 agst The Curate	20 to 1 agst Edward I. (t)	20 to 1 agst The Victim
12 to 1 — Prince George (t)	20 to 1 — Napoleon (t)	20 to 1 — Chandler
	25 to 1 agst Alfred (t)	
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.		
15 to 1 agst War Eagle	15 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First	
15 to 1 — Footstool	25 to 1 — Goodwood (t)	
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
8 to 1 agst Lugar (t)	15 to 1 agst Flatcatcher (t)	20 to 1 agst Backbiter (t)
10 to 1 — Canezou	16 to 1 — Dacia	20 to 1 — Do-the-Boys (t)
14 to 1 — Loup-garon	17 to 1 — Executor	20 to 1 — Maid of Lyme (t)
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.		
4 to 1 agst Mr. Milner	5 to 1 agst Honeycomb (t)	
5 to 1 — Uriel (t)	5 to 1 — Nunnykirk (t)	
CHESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst The Tartar (t)	50 to 1 agst Ellerslie (t)	50 to 1 agst Io-line (t)
20 to 1 — Jock-o'-Sot	50 to 1 — Ballinafad	50 to 1 — H. lo (t)
40 to 1 — Lady Wildair (t)	50 to 1 — Rathmines	50 to 1 — Clermont
40 to 1 — Peep-o'-Day Boy	50 to 1 — Lugar (t)	56 to 1 — Eagle's Flame (t)
	66 to 1 agst Conquest (t)	
DERBY.		
4 to 1 agst The Flying Dutchman	20 to 1 agst Onorley	20 to 1 agst Elthiron (t)
14 to 1 — Honeycomb	20 to 1 — Nunnykirk (t)	50 to 1 — Magdalen
	20 to 1 — Uriel	66 to 1 — Langton (t)
	66 to 1 agst Thringarth (t)	

THURSDAY.—The Chester Cup movements were altogether without interest and so unusually "slow" was business generally, only one horse was backed for the Metropolitan, viz. Lugar, against whom the highest offer was 13 to 2. Two or three striking changes will be found in the Liverpool Steeple-Chase quotations:—

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.		
7 to 1 agst Prince George	19 to 1 agst Napoleon	22 to 1 agst The Arab Robber
9 to 1 — The Curate	20 to 1 — Edward the First	
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
13 to 2 agst Lugar	15 to 1 agst Clarissa	20 to 1 agst Fugleman
CHESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst Jock-o'-sot (t)	40 to 1 agst Halo	50 to 1 agst Lugar (t)
20 to 1 — The Tartar	40 to 1 — Lady Wildair	50 to 1 — Clermont (t)
40 to 1 — Peep-o'-day-boy	45 to 1 — Farwell	50 to 1 — Chanticleer
	50 to 1 agst Ellerslie.	
DERBY.		
	No change.	
OAKS.		
18 to 1 agst Wadastra filly	20 to 1 agst Emma Donna	

THE LATE EXPLOSION NEAR BARNLEY.—The Darley-Main Company have commenced the subscription for the surviving sufferers, and the widows and orphans of the deceased, with a donation of £200, besides having defrayed the expenses of the funerals; and John Jeffcock, Esq., the owner of the coal-field, has contributed £100.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY AT ST. PANCRA'S WORKHOUSE.—A robbery of £155 in silver, and £20 in gold, from the "strong room" of the newly-erected St. Pancras vestry-rooms, adjoining the workhouse, in the King's-road, Camden-town, has been effected in a manner which is surrounded with much mystery. On the afternoon of Thursday se'night, Mr. McGahey, the clerk to the board, accompanied by his son, a young man about 20 years of age, who acts as a clerk in his office, proceeded, according to his usual practice, to the Bloomsbury branch of the London and Westminster Bank, and brought away the sum of £155 in silver, in three bags, and £50 in notes. Mr. McGahey had previously placed the £20 in gold in the cash-box, and on their arrival at the vestry-rooms (keeping the notes in his pocket) he went away, leaving his son in the office to count the silver, in which he was assisted by another clerk, Mr. Plews. Mr. McGahey, jun., states that when he had counted the money he went into his father's private room, and took from the drawer of the inkstand on the table the key of the "strong room;" this being the place where it was usually kept, a fact known, it is stated, by all the officers of the establishment. Having got the key, he went and deposited the money in the cupboard in the "strong room," locked the door, and put the key back in the place in the inkstand drawer in his father's room. The first discovery of the robbery was on Friday morning, and was occasioned by the demand of the board for money to pay the poor, and the absence of the key of the "strong room" from the drawer of the inkstand. The "strong room" door was found locked, and a duplicate key having been obtained, it was opened, and it was then discovered that the cupboard referred to had been broken open, as also the cash-box therein, and the silver and gold to the amount stolen. Information was instantly forwarded to the police-station of the S division in Phoenix-street, Somers Town; and on the arrival of two detective officers, an investigation took place, and the following suspicious facts presented themselves. In the "strong room" there were no traces of any implements, nor had there been any violence used to the lock of the iron door. The door of the vestry clerk's office was found unlocked, and also that of the private room. The keys of the strong room, that of a door leading from the workhouse garden, besides other keys, had also been abstracted, but were afterwards found in the lavatory range in a row, together with several house-breaking implements. On the window-sill were discovered four finger-marks of each hand; but, on minute inspection, the officers are convinced that these had been made from the inside, but were intended to lead to a belief that the robber had made his exit by getting out and dropping from the window, a circumstance rendered impossible with the sum of £155 in silver on his person. Mr. McGahey, jun., states that when he deposited the money in the "strong room," he immediately went, after locking the door, and placed the key where he found it, and then left the premises, the time being, to the best of his belief, about a quarter past six o'clock. There is some doubt which of the beadles locked up the place, but the last person in the vestry clerk's office was Mr. Jaques, the chief clerk, and he, it appears, recollecting, after he had got into the road, that he had not locked the office door, told Lamb, the porter at the gate of the workhouse, to go up and do so, but which Lamb omitted through forgetfulness, not thinking, as he states, at the moment, that it was of particular importance, as he had known the vestry clerk's office door to be left unlocked many times previously. The last officer known to have been on the premises was Mr. Clarke, one of the visiting agents of the poor, and he is stated to have left by the lower lodge gate, leading to his office on the basement. In consequence of this robbery the board of directors had no money to pay the poor, who had assembled in hundreds, and they had to remain till the necessary amount was procured from the banker's by Mr. T. H. Smith, a member of the board, from his own account. A special meeting of the board of directors took place on Saturday afternoon, when an investigation was entered into with closed doors, but from what has transpired suspicion points to some of the officers of the establishment, although everything was done to make it appear to have been the act of a stranger and regular housebreaker. In order to strengthen this view of the case, four or five skeleton keys were thrown into the garden fronting the house, No. 15, Cook's-row, Old St. Pancras-road, about three doors from the front of the vestry-rooms, where they were picked up on Saturday morning, and handed over to Lockerby, the detective constable, by Mrs. Tiffin, the niece of one of the beadles, who keeps the house, and who found them there. These keys, on being tried by the officer, were found to open almost every door in the place. The delinquent has not been discovered.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—On Saturday last the half-yearly meeting was held at the central offices in Lothbury. Reporters were informed that the directors had no desire to make the position or prospects of the society known. There is no provision in the company's act, nor those of the telegraph companies in America, to the effect that they shall make their proceedings public, though, in the case of the telegraph companies across the Atlantic, advantage is in nearly every case voluntarily taken of the publicity of the press.

**THE POPE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF LONDON.**—On Sunday last an address, prepared by Dr. Wiseman, Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the London District, and expressive of sympathy and condolence with the sufferings, and attachment to the person of the Pope, was read from the altars of the various chapels in the metropolis; and it was announced that it would lie for signature by the laity on the approaching Sabbath (to-morrow). A collection is also to be made on the same day, the proceeds of which will be transferred to the Pontiff; and it was further stated that addresses and pecuniary assistance would be sent from all parts of England, on the most convenient opportunity, to Gaëta.

**ENTERTAINMENT TO LOUIS BLANC AND M. CAUSSIDIÈRE.**—On Tuesday evening the friends and political admirers of these distinguished members of the French National Assembly honoured them with an entertainment at the Whitlington Club-rooms, Strand. The company present embraced the names of all the well-known Republicans, Communists, and Socialists, both of the metropolis and of the provinces. After laudatory addresses, in which the speakers enunciated their peculiar views, and expressed their anticipations of seeing, and assisting to bring to pass, a state of "greater freedom" in mind and morals—a revolution in society which would be associated with the names of their distinguished guests, M. Louis Blanc and M. Caussidière responded. The company separated mutually pleased with each other.

**CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—SMITHFIELD MARKET.**—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers at Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair, Mr. Elliott moved, "that it be referred to the Board of Health (a sub-committee of the Sewers Commission) to direct the officer of health to make special report upon the effect on the health of the citizens of London of Smithfield Market, and the trades and occupations carried on thereabout;" but, on a show of hands, the previous question, which was moved by Mr. Godson, was carried, by a majority of 20 to 7. The Court then adjourned.

**BATHS AND WASHING-HOUSES ANNUAL REPORT.**—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the subscribers and committee of this institution, held in the Board-room, in George-street, Euston-square, the second annual report was read: it congratulated the founders and supporters on the fact that their expectations have to the fullest extent been realised. During 1848 the bathers had been 111,788; washers, dryers, ironers, manglers, &c., 61,690; individuals washed for, 246,760; articles of clothing washed, 2,220,840; making a total since August, 1846, of three millions and a half. The statement of receipts for the year included a balance of £61 5s. 11d.; donations and subscriptions, £182 15s. 10d.; receipts from baths, washhouses, and plunging-baths, £2315 15s. 9d. The expenditure, including a repayment of a loan of £500, left a balance of £3 1s. in the hands of the bankers: the loans and liabilities amount to £276. To extend the operations for the accommodation of 5000 poor persons weekly, a building for their accommodation is in progress, to which the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Bedford, the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c., have already subscribed upwards of £1000.

**CHELSEA BOARD OF GUARDIANS AND THE TOOTING CHOLERA CASES.**—On Saturday the vestry-room of St. Luke's, Chelsea, was crowded by ratepayers, anxious to hear the result of the two days' polling on the resolution exculpating the guardians from the responsibility which the verdict of the coroner's jury attached to them, and on the amendment laudatory of the jury. Mr. Churchwarden Callow announced the following to be the result of the two days' polling:—For the amendment (which confirmed the opinion expressed by the jury), 194 votes and 168 persons; against the amendment, 211 votes and 118 persons: majority—of votes, 17 against, and of persons, 50 for, the amendment. The churchwarden then put the original resolution, which was almost unanimously negatived, amidst applause. Mr. Markham, foreman of the coroner's jury, Mr. Burton, and other persons, charged the guardians with a breach of faith in voting, after they had promised not to do so.

**MR. DROUET AND THE PAUPER CHILDREN.**—On Monday evening a fully attended meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster took place at the Temperance-hall, Broadway, for the purpose "of considering the lamentable destruction of life at the pauper child farm at Tooting—one hundred and fifty poor children having lost their lives in twelve days—to consider the reprehensible conduct of the Boards of Guardians, and the Poor-law Board, and if the present new Poor-law is suitable to a Christian country." The following resolution was passed:—"That, from the painful disclosures connected with the awful destruction of life at the child-farming establishment at Tooting, from the jury on the inquest relating to the deaths of the innocents in question having returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Drouet, and from the circumstances that the system under which the children's lives were destroyed has, from time to time, met with the approval of the guardians of the poor, and existed under the cognizance and sanction of the Poor-law Commissioners, this meeting considers the inhuman treatment inflicted upon these children to be inseparable from the spirit and essence of the new Poor-law, and that this law being repugnant to every feeling of humanity, and a monstrous and enduring violation of the decrees of our holy religion, ought to be utterly and immediately abolished." A second resolution, pledging the meeting to adopt petitions to both Houses of Parliament, urging the speedy abolition of the new Poor-law, was also carried unanimously.

**THE ROYAL NAVY CLUB.**—On Thursday, the members of the Royal Navy Club gave a banquet at the Thatched House to Vice-Admiral Cecilie, Minister from the French Republic to this Court. The chair was occupied by Rear-Admiral Dundas, M.P. for Greenwich.

**ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB BALL.**—The Royal Thames Yacht Club ball took place on Thursday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and, as usual, was very numerous and fashionably attended, many of the members appearing in their club uniform.

**THE SALE OF THE STOWE LIBRARY,** after having extended over 24 days, was brought to a close on Saturday. The following were the receipts of each day's sale:—1st day, £334 9s. 6d.; 2nd, £410 16s.; 3rd, £360 8s. 6d.; 4th, £390 6s.; 5th, £414 18s.; 6th, £346; 7th, £389 14s.; 8th, £311 15s.; 9th, £357 13s.; 10th, £417 2s.; 11th, £390 1s.; 12th, £258 8s. 6d.; 13th, £1006 17s.; 14th, £379 7s. 6d.; 15th, £571 4s. 6d.; 16th, £466 14s. 6d.; 17th, £779 9s. 6d.; 18th, £252 18s. 6d.; 19th, £490 15s. 6d.; 20th, £297 9s. 6d.; 21st, £442 16s. 6d.; 22nd, £427 14s.; 23rd, £140 11s.; 24th, £519 3s. The total amount realised was thus £10,355 7s. 6d. The important and celebrated collection of manuscripts will be sold in the course of the ensuing month.

**ST. MARY-LE-BONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.**—From the report read at the Annual General Meeting, held last week, it appeared that no fewer than 2070 new deposits had been made in the last year; 19,019 deposit accounts remained open on the 20th of November last; upwards of £291,336 was then invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. This amount has since risen to £395,886 3s. 3d.

**THE FOG.—LOSS OF LIFE.**—On Monday morning, during the dense fog which enveloped the metropolis, the train which leaves the Euston station at 5 minutes past 9 o'clock had just passed the bridge over the canal at the Camden station (the pilot-engine having been turned into a siding the moment before), when a cry was suddenly raised of "A man down!" and it was discovered a policeman, named Fitzpatrick, had, for some cause as yet unexplained, proceeded to cross the line between the two engines, and was struck down by the engine attached to the train. On reaching the unfortunate object of the alarm, he was found frightfully mutilated, with a deep wound on the head, apparently large enough to admit the whole hand; and the right foot also crushed. He was removed to the University Hospital, where a slight movement of one hand apparently terminated his sufferings. He leaves a wife and large family totally unprovided for.—The fog caused great alarm and inconvenience on the Thames.

**ST. LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH.**—The Gazette of Tuesday night contains an order from the General Board of Health, dated the 12th inst. (Monday), stating that certain parts of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, appear to be affected by a formidable epidemic or endemic disease, and directing the trustees of the poor of that parish to appoint one additional duly qualified medical officer, for a period of not less than six weeks, for the visitation of those localities where the epidemic prevails; and this officer is to make a daily return to the clerk of the union of the number of persons he attends.

**THE SERPENTINE AND KENSINGTON GARDENS.**—The Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, &c., are now draining the Serpentine, prior to the measures they are about to adopt to remedy the stagnant state of the water; and a correspondent of the *Builder* suggests, very appropriately, that the occasion should be seized of substituting a fountain of some architectural pretensions for the "dumb-water" that at present disfigures the ornamental water.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENTS.**—The following notice was issued on Tuesday, by the Commissioners of the Customs:—"Cases having recently occurred where several agents had neglected to comply with the provisions of the law, by not endorsing on their licenses the names of individuals acting as their clerks, and also by omitting to have the same duly registered, and also by retaining on their licenses the names of persons who have left their employment, this is to give notice, that should any instance hereafter come to the knowledge of the Commissioners, wherein such neglect has occurred, the Board will take immediate measures to have such license revoked."

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.**—The births registered in London during the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 10, were 1673; the deaths were 1196; the average for the week being 1169; showing an excess on the winter average of 27; and, as compared with the return of the previous week, an increase of 69. This result, to some extent unfavourable, is the effect of increased fatality of inflammation of the lungs and bronchitis, especially the latter, which, in proportion to the population at each age, carries off a greater number of the old, while the former is fatal, almost exclusively, to the young. The deaths from inflammation of the lungs were 103, or just the average; in the previous week they were 91; those from bronchitis were 93, or 15 more than the average; in the former week they were 78, which is the average number. The readings of both the barometer and thermometer were unusually high. Small-pox, measles, scarlatina, hooping-cough, all show a decrease as compared with the former returns; but fatal cases of cholera were 55, from which it appears that this epidemic is on the increase in London. It is worthy of observation, that diarrhoea and dysentery number 37, which is considerably more than occurred in any of the first six weeks of five previous years; while the mortality from diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera together is equal to six times the weekly average.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"**Titus.**"—The law on the subject of the fifty moves at the end of the game is too indefinite. We should think, however, it could hardly be called into operation in the case you instance, where "one player has six or seven pieces," and the other "a King and an unavailable Pawn." Half a dozen moves would surely suffice to give the coup de grace.

"**W. H. R.**" Clifton.—The move you suggest in the Muzio Gambit is not at all a bad one; but, having a Piece less than his opponent, White's policy is to economize his forces and avoid exchanges. Perhaps black's reply would be, 16: B takes Q B; and then, 17: K to Q's sq. The position, however, requires to be well analysed before any positive opinion should be given.

"**Philomath.**"—You are likely to be gratified. The preliminaries for the long-talked-of match between the two German players, Messrs. Horwitz and Harrwitz have been settled; and the contest begins on Monday next, in the rooms of the Brighton Chess Club. We have made arrangements for securing the games so the opening ones will probably appear in our next.

"**Masa,**" Paris; "J. C. M.C.," Glasgow.—Received, with thanks, and shall be replied to by letter.

"**A Lancashire Witch.**"—The general yearly gathering of the Yorkshire Chess-Club takes place about the middle of May.

"**P. J. P.**" Birkenhead.—The 11th law is directly applicable to the point in dispute.

"**L. F. C.**"—Even as amended, there is nothing enigmatical in it.

"**J. D.**" "Principles."—The games in the little Chess "passage of arms," at the Divan, were all taken down, and will be published.

"**G. T.**" "M. P."—If the Fifth Volume of the Chess-Player's Chronicle is not out of print, you will find the games of the great match between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant recorded there. Apply to the publisher, Hastings, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

"**L. N.**"—You will find the solution under the notice to "Davus," in our last Number.

"**A Member of Chess Club.**"—We cannot undertake to find solutions of Problems published in other periodicals: neither our time nor space will permit it.

"**Omicron.**"—You appear to be quite right.

"**J. S.**" Islington Club.—Too easy.

"**Hon. Sec.**"—The price of the engravings from Frank Stone's pictures, "The Impending Mate" and "Mated," is two guineas the pair.

"**X. Y.**"—There is no difference.

"**J. T. B.**"—Stalemate is a drawn game.

"**Alpha.**"—We really cannot, but will endeavour to find out the Number for you.

"**T. V. M.**"—The Berlin Chess Magazine is to be subscribed for through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, foreign booksellers.

"**W. T. P.**"—It is our rule never to look at Problems which come unaccompanied by their solutions. Send the latter to prevent mistakes, and your diagrams shall be reported on next week.

"**Rez.**"—The Problem in question was published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It is perfectly correct, and very ingenious.

"**Antique.**" "S. P. Q. R."—Our beautiful Problem of last week, if we mistake not, is from the Sanscrit.

"**Juba**" and others.—The proceedings of the Divan Chess Tournament have at length terminated, the winners being—Mr. Buckle, 1st prize; Mr. G. Medley, 2nd ditto; and Mr. J. Medley, 3rd ditto.

"**W. S. B.**" "A. S. A."—You can have two Queens on the board at once.

"**P. N.**" Highgate; "R. H. A.," "J. L. P."—They shall be carefully examined.

"**G. M.**" Whitley.—The six competitors in the "second section" of the Divan Tournament were Messrs. Buckle, G. Medley, J. Medley, Tuckett, Williams, and Lowe. Of these, the three first have been declared victors, and are entitled to the prizes agreed on.

Solutions by "Stuart," "Bungler," "Henrique," "M. E. R.," "H. S.," "T. R. N.," "C. A. M. K.," "H. V.," "F. G. R.," "Derevon," "Otho," "G. H.," "Hilchen;" "T. W.," "G. H. E.," "J. G.," "Dumfries;" "Eliza," "J. B.," "W. L.," "Jun.," "S. U.," "X.," are correct. Those by "H. C. S.," "Shrewsbury;" "W. W.," "D. D.," "Vicage;" "H. E. I. C.," "Stultus;" "R. W. W.," "J. D.," "Bridport;" "Rez.," "Hatfield;" are wrong.

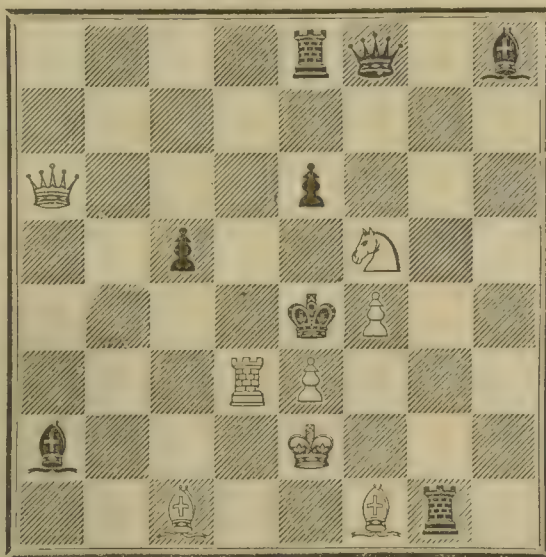
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 264.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 8th (ch)	Q takes K	4. R to K Kt 8th (a beautiful coup de repos)	Anything
2. K takes Q (ch)	K to Kt 2d		
3. B to K R 6th (ch)	K takes B	5. R to K R 5th (ch)	B takes R
		6. P to K Kt 5th—mate.	

## PROBLEM NO. 265.

By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White, playing first, to checkmate in five moves.

## MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
25. K Kt to Q sq	Q to R 4th
26. B takes B	Q takes B

Lively specimen of the Evans Attack, from the forthcoming "Chess-Player's Companion," between Mr. STAUNTON and a celebrated Amateur:—

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. —)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to R 3d (a)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	13. K Kt takes K P	Q takes Q P
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	14. Q Kt to B 3d	B takes Q Kt
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	15. K Kt to his 5th	Q Kt to Q R 4th
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	16. B takes K B P (ch)	K to Q sq (b)
6. Castles	P to Q 3d	17. Kt to K 6th (ch)	Q B takes Kt (c)
7. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to K 2d	18. Q takes Q B	Q Kt to B 3d (d)
8. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Q R to Q sq	B to Q 7th
9. P to K 5th	Q P takes K P	20. K R to K sq	K Kt takes B
10. B to Q R 3d	Q to K B 3d	21. Q takes K Kt	
11. P takes F	P to K 5th		Black wins.

(a) He would have lost a piece in return, and have got a broken, bad position by taking the Kt.  
(b) If Kt takes B, mate evidently ensues in two moves.  
(c) Had he played up his King, the following moves show the game would have been equally lost:—

18. Q to her Kt 5th (ch)  
19. Q to K Kt 5th  
20. R to Q sq (ch), and whis.

(d) This appears to be his best move. If Q to her 2d, Black plays R to Q sq, and wins; and if, instead, K Kt takes B, mate follows immediately:—

19. B to K 7th (ch)  
20. B to Q 6th, discovering check, and mating in two moves.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 416.—By Mr. DEACON, of Bruges.

White: K at Q B 6th, Q at Q B 7th, B at Q sq, Kt at K B 6th; Ps at K 3d, Q B 2d, and Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q Kt 5th, Q at K R 5th, R at K B sq, B at K R 3d, Kts at K sq and Q 3d; Ps at K 5th, Q 7th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 417.—By OMICRON.

White: K at K B 6th, R at K 8th, B at K R 6th, Kt at Q R 5th, Ps at Q B 3d and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, Ps at K B 2d and Q 3d.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 418.—By an AMATEUR, of Brighton College.

White: K at Q R sq, Bs at Q R 4th and 5th, Kt at K 8th; Ps at K R 3d and 4th, K 3d, Q 3d, Q B 4th and 5th, and Q R 2d.

Black: K at his 4th, R at Q Kt sq and Q R 2d, Kt at Q B sq, Ps at K 3d and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday night two men were taken into custody, at Birmingham, in the act of coining half-crowns by the electro-plating system. On the premises a complete electro-battery was discovered in full work, with a number of half-crowns on the wires and undergoing the silvering process.

The *William Penn* steamer has brought from Waterford between 400 and 500 emigrants to Liverpool, there to take shipping for America.

The Mayor of Gignac, in the department of the Hérault (France), has been suspended by the Prefect for refusing to remove a *bonnet rouge* from a tree of liberty. The Mayor had previously refused to find lodgings for the troops sent into Gignac to enforce the collection of the additional tax of 45 centimes.

In connexion with the Stanfield Hall assassinations, it is asserted the police have discovered the important fact that Rush purchased a five-barrelled pistol in Shoreditch a short time before the Stanfield Hall murders. The shopman has identified Rush.

The Rev. P. C. Nicholson, B.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, late assistant minister of St. Paul, Covent-garden, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle.

Letters have been received from Germany, announcing the death of Lieutenant-General Baron Swinburne, last surviving brother of Sir J. Swinburne, Bart., who died at Innsbruck, at the close of last month, in the 82nd year of his age. He was Chamberlain for many years to the ex-Emperor of Austria, and was created a Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa in consideration of his military services.

The Home Secretary has sent a letter to the Lord-Lieutenants of the different counties, saying that it was not intended to place any of the corps of Yeomanry Cavalry on permanent duty, or cause them to be inspected, during the present year; but such corps as may wish to be trained and exercised according to the provisions of the Volunteer Act will be allowed to assemble, subject to certain regulations as to their remuneration.

The French Government has received an official report relative to the gold mines of California. These documents have been laid before the Commissioners of Mines for their opinion, which is to be published after it has been communicated to the Ministers.

The schooner yacht *Dolphin*, 204 tons, the property of Mr. Charles Perkins, "R.Y.S.," is chartered for a trading voyage to California, having been purchased with that avowed object by a speculator upon "golden gains." The vessel is lying in the Corporation Camber (Portsmouth), and is said to be admirably calculated for such a voyage. The *Dolphin* will load with provisions and slops.

The ratifications of the postal convention with the United States having been exchanged, Mr. Bourne, an officer of the London Post-office, was despatched by the last steamer to Washington to settle the minor arrangements which require to be agreed upon before the convention can be brought into operation. A clause in the convention provides that these matters of detail shall be settled, from time to time, by the Post-office authorities of the two countries.

Mr. J. T. Ingram, of the Northern Circuit, is selected to succeed Mr. Ballantine, who is about to retire from the Magistracy of the Thames Police-court.

The *Ganges*, a splendid steam-vessel of 1200 tons burden, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company by Mr. Pitcher, was launched from his dockyard at Northfleet, on Thursday (last week). The vessel went off in magnificent style, and all the judges present were unanimous in pronouncing the highest eulogiums upon her. She was subsequently taken to the East India Docks, where she is to receive her engines, which are being constructed by Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Co., of Blackwall.

The vessel *Royal George*, from Dover, has brought to London 17 tanks of cocoa-nut oil, consigned to order, the same having been saved from the wreck of the ship *Tigris* from Ceylon.

The trade of Paris begins to revive. The improvement is demonstrated by the fact that the customs duties received at the gates of the capital from the 1st of January to the 8th instant exceeded by 48,000*fr.* the amount received during the same period in the year 1847. The amount of excise duty on wines and spirituous liquors received between the same dates has likewise exceeded, by 33,000*fr.*, the amount received during the corresponding period of last year.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the French Government has acceded to the proposal to join a Congress of Catholic Powers, to be held at Gaëta, to afford the Pope their aid to enable him to exercise his spiritual authority freely, and in a manner worthy of the Catholic population of the world.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., now her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Greece, as her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederate States of the Swiss Cantons.

The Queen has appointed George William Anderson, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

On Tuesday last, at Exeter, Sir Ralph Lopez, Bart., of Maristowe, was elected, without opposition, M.P. for South Devon, in the room of Lord Courtenay. The hon. Bart. declared himself a Conservative.

The edifice in Threadneedle-street, built a few years ago by Mr. Moxhay, the biscuit baker, and known as the "Hall of Commerce," has been closed, after remaining open to the public for six years. The undertaking has turned out a hopeless failure.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Smith Entwistle, of Foxholes, Esq., to be Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

By a decision of the second chamber of the Kingdom of Hanover on the 8th inst., the Jewish members are exempted from taking a special oath on their admission to the house.

M. Magnetto has arrived in Paris, as the delegate of the Sardinian Government, to endeavour to accelerate the postal service between Paris and Turin. At present, letters posted at Paris are only delivered at Turin 86 hours after, but by the arrangements proposed the time will be reduced to 66 hours.

Mr. W. Ramshay, barrister, has been appointed an assistant-commissioner under the Inclosure Act.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the French National Assembly has had referred to it a proposition of M. Francisque Bourret, for the organisation of universal peace, in the same manner as that proposed by Mr. Cobden in England.

M. de Ferrières Levayer, first Secretary of the French Embassy at St. Petersburg, is to replace, as Chargé d'Affaires, General le Flo, who returns to France.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains an Order in Council of that day, directing "that the assizes and sessions under the commissions of gaol delivery, and other commissions for the despatch of civil and criminal business, which shall be holden in and for the county of Berks next after the date of this order, shall be held at Abingdon, in the said county, and not at Reading, or any other place within the said county."

On the 8th of February, the petitions for referring international disputes to arbitration presented to the House of Commons were eight in number, with an aggregate of 640 signatures.

Amongst the petitions presented to Parliament within the last few days, are two from the inhabitants of Ceylon, with 2960 signatures appended to them, praying for reform in the mode of administering the Government of that island.

A meeting was held on Tuesday at Battle, for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the malt and hop duties, and at which resolutions in favour of economy, retrenchment, and financial reform were passed.

It is complained in accounts from Ireland that the improvement in trade generally observed here has not at all extended to that country, and in proof, the continued decrease of the bank paper circulation is referred to. From the official returns of all the Irish banks for the month ending the 27th ult. it is stated the notes were further in decrease, as compared with the month preceding by £113,000, or nearly £600,000 less than at the same period last year. In specie, the returns showed an increase of £49,000.

Mr. Lumsden has established two bursaries in Glasgow University in favour of the sons of members of the Incorporated Company of Stationers of Glasgow. The one is for a student in divinity, and the other for a student in medicine, and each for successive periods of four years. Their value is £12 10*s.* per annum, or a total of £50 for each bursar during the period he enjoys it.

Conciliation Hall has been taken by a Roman Catholic Chapel of Ease, the Catholic Church of St. Andrew's, in Dublin.

A decision in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, pronounced on Monday last, compelling a purchaser of shares in a public company to assume the liabilities thereof, even although he may have abstained from registering his name as the proprietor of such shares, has given much satisfaction in the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Westmacott, jun., has been elected a Royal Academician, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Reinagle.

On the 7th inst., the first public judicial proceeding took place at Augsburg, in Saxony, before Count Guyot du Pontiel, Magisterial President of the Circle and City. The Hall of the Jesuits, a fine and spacious building, has been set aside for this Court of Justice.

In the early part of the present month the unusually cold weather at Constantinople proved fatal to three persons, who were found frozen to death in the neighbourhood.

On a recent importation of a parcel of spirit labels, printed in the English language, it appeared that some difference of opinion arose whether they should be charged as goods manufactured at the *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent



## WINTER COSTUMES OF BRITISH TROOPS IN CANADA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Montreal with the very characteristic Sketches, whence the annexed Illustrations have been engraved, of the Winter Costumes of some of the British Troops in Canada. To show the necessity for this peculiarly defensive clothing, our Correspondent subjoins a few notes upon the intense cold of the Canadian climate.

The winters here are very severe, Fahrenheit often being 16°, 18°, and 20°, below zero. The snow lies frequently 4 feet in the streets; the St. Lawrence is driven over in all directions; roads are cut or the ice flattened. This river has a most extraordinary appearance, from the ice floating down in large masses, until at last the strong current itself becomes frozen, and the ice, jammed in heaps, rises 8 or 10 feet above the usual level of the river. Every thing that comes to market is stiff. All travel in sleighs; and various are the costumes—generally skins, buffalo hides, blankets, and leather coats with hoods. Many people suffer from being frost-bitten; and oftentimes people are pointed at by passers-by in the streets, intimating that some part of the face is frost-bitten, which assumes a white appearance. Snow is immediately rubbed upon the part affected, which generally makes the blood circulate again, after a smart tingling.

In case of the soldiers being required on duty up the country while deep snow is on the ground, they are provided with regular Indian snow shoes, something

shoes or boots. Moccasins are leather shoes, generally made from the moose-deer. There are three or four manufactories of these in different parts of Canada, and also in the States. Many are very handsomely worked in front. They are exceedingly warm for the feet, and kept on all day, in and out of the

"As a further instance of the climate, I may add that several times while my mind was very warmly occupied in writing my despatches, I found my pen full of a lump of stuff that appeared to be honey, but which proved to be frozen ink; again, after washing in the morning, when I took up some money that had lain all night on my table, I at first fancied it had become sticky, until I discovered that the sensation was caused by its freezing to my fingers, which, in consequence of my ablutions, were not perfectly dry.

"Notwithstanding, however, this intensity of cold, the powerful circulation of the blood of large quadrupeds keeps the red fluid, like the movement of the waters in the great lakes, from freezing; but the human frame not being gifted with this power, many people lose their limbs, and occasionally their lives, from cold.

"I one day inquired of a fine, ruddy, honest-looking man, who called upon me, and whose toes and insteps of each foot had been truncated, how the accident happened? He told me that the first winter he came from England he lost his way in the forest, and that after walking for some hours, feeling pain in his feet, he took off his boots, and from the flesh immediately swelling, he was unable to put them on again.

"His stockings, which were very old ones, soon wore into holes, and as rising on his insteps he was hurriedly proceeding he knew not where, he saw with alarm, but without feeling the slightest pain, first one toe and then another



REGULATION WINTER DRESS FOR OFFICERS OF THE LINE.



HIGHLAND PIPER.

house. The snow here is so dry that these leather shoes never become wet, as they would very shortly in England.

Sir Francis Head, in his clever volume, "The Emigrant," gives the following vivid sketch of Canada:—

"The cold of the Canada winter must be felt to be imagined, and when felt can no more be described by words than colours to a blind man or music to a deaf one.

"Even under bright sunshine, and in a most exhilarating air, the biting effect of the cold upon the portion of our face that is exposed to it resembles the application of a strong acid; and the healthy grin which the countenance assumes, requires—as I often observed on those who for many minutes had been in a warm room waiting to see me—a considerable time to relax.

"In a calm, almost any degree of cold is bearable, but the application of successive doses of it to the face, by wind, becomes, occasionally, almost unbearable; indeed, I remember seeing the left cheek of nearly twenty of our soldiers simultaneously frost-bitten in marching about a hundred yards, across a bleak open space, completely exposed to a strong and bitterly cold north-west wind that was blowing upon us all.

"The remedy for this intense cold, to which many Canadians and others have occasionally recourse, is—at least to my feelings it always appeared—infinite worse than the disease. On entering, for instance, the small parlour of a little inn, a number of strong, able-bodied fellows are discovered holding their hands a few inches before their faces, and sitting in silence immediately in front of a stove of such exasperating power, that it really feels as if it would roast the very eyes in their sockets; and yet, as one endures this agony, the back part is as cold as if it belonged to what is called at home 'Old Father Christmas!'



OFFICER OF THE 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

like a very large racket. One entire regiment marched in these from Halifax to Quebec, during the disturbances in 1836.

The frost is so intense that in one night water freezes many inches; and often the streets are so slippery that it is impossible, in an ordinary way, to walk. Creepers are then used—a small bar of iron at the bottom of the foot, on each side of which there are two teeth to prevent slipping, fixed on with straps to the foot. Without these it is often impossible to walk out at all.

When there has been a good fall of snow, all people wear Moccasins over their

break off, as if they had been pieces of brittle stick, and in this mutilated state he continued to advance till he reached a path which led him to an inhabited log-house, where he remained suffering great pain till his cure was effected.

"Although the sun, from the latitude, has considerable power, it appears only to illuminate the sparkling snow, which, like the sugar on a bridal cake, conceals the whole surface. The instant, however, the fire of heaven sinks below the horizon, the cold descends from the upper regions of the atmosphere with a feeling as if it were poured down upon the head and shoulders from a jug."



OFFICER, SERGEANT, AND PRIVATE OF THE 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.



OFFICERS AND PRIVATE OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.



MADEMOISELLE JENNY LIND AT WORCESTER.

On Friday evening, the 2d inst., a Concert in behalf of the Infirmary took place at the College Hall, Worcester, in which Mdle. Lind most generously gave her services. All the tickets were taken early. It was the most brilliant affair of the kind that ever occurred at Worcester. Mdle. Lind arrived from London on the previous evening, and, at the invitation of the Dean (Dr. Peel), took up her residence at the Deanery. She was welcomed into Worcester by bell-ringing and other popular rejoicing; and the Dean and his lady invited select parties to meet their fair guest.

This additional instance of Mdle. Lind's benevolence will ever be deeply remembered by the citizens of Worcester. The Concert Committee being desirous of evincing their great obligation to the Swedish Nightingale, proposed to present her with a selection of the choicest specimens of Worcester Porcelain, of a character and style peculiar to Messrs. Chamberlain's manufacture, consisting of a superb collection of Oriental pierced honeycomb work, of classical form and exquisite finish. The views of the committee were, however, frustrated, by a positive but courteous refusal, on the part of Mdle. Lind, to accept the proffered acknowledgment for her services, which she had resolved should be purely charitable. The net proceeds of the Concert amounted to about £800, to which extent the charity will benefit.

We have engraved the beautiful specimens of Messrs. Chamberlain's Porcelain. The main peculiarity is, that each vessel is encased in the pierced or honeycomb form, the effect of which is very elegant. The designs are, also, purely original, and the gilding very superb.

AN INGENIOUS ARAB.—Mr. J. R. Gliddon relates, in his lectures on Egyptian Archaeology, reported in the *Archæological Journal* of the past and present month, that "an Arab discovered the northern air-channel of the Great Pyramid to be open from top to bottom, by placing a cat at the outer orifice, and her kittens at the other, shutting them in with stones. The mother soon found her way down, through the pyramid, to her little family; thus proving that this hitherto mysterious passage communicated with the outside. Previous to the clearing of these passages, the air in the pyramid was quite suffocating."



WORCESTER PORCELAIN, FOR PRESENTATION TO MDLE. JENNY LIND.

IRON WAREHOUSE FOR CALIFORNIA.

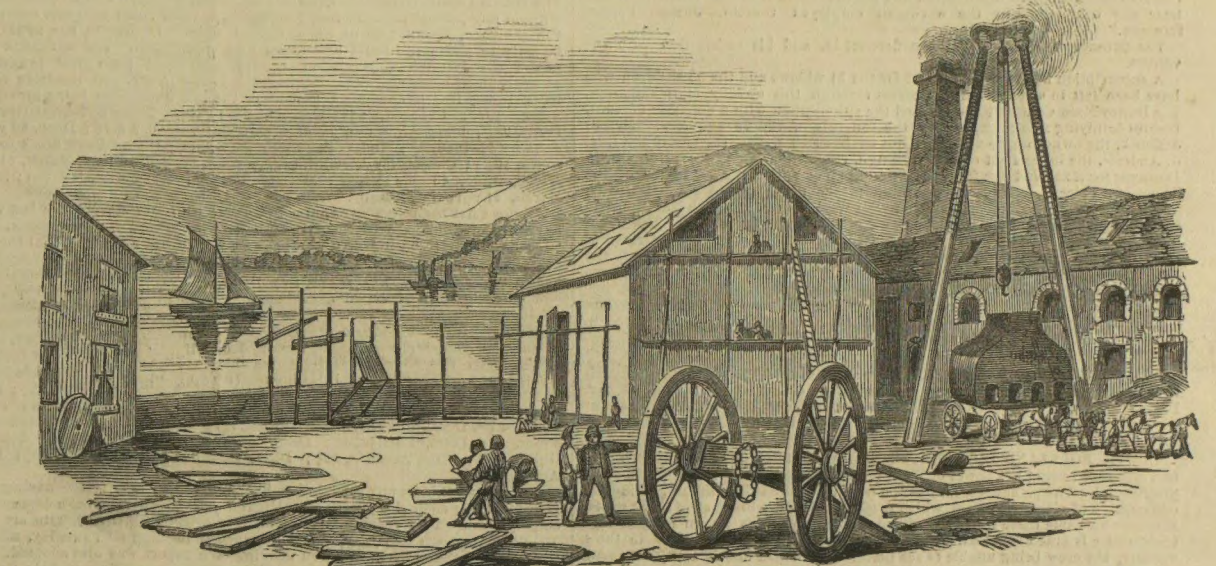
The incessant demand for goods in the Californian trade has just led to the accomplishment of a feat in British manufacture which merits special record. We find the circumstances thus explained in the *Liverpool Albion*:—"The want of any place to store the goods now going to California, determined Messrs. James Starkey and Co., who have a house in San Francisco, to send out the materials for a warehouse. A contract was consequently made with Messrs. T. Vernon and Co. for one to be built of iron, under the direction of Mr. Grantham, civil engineer, of Liverpool. The warehouse is of iron, and the roof is similar to those used at railway-stations. The sides and roof are thin, covered with galvanised corrugated iron plates. There are large folding doors in the centre, and windows in the roof. The order was given on the 5th ultimo; the men were fairly at work on the 9th; and on Saturday, the 3d instant, it was entirely erected, and ready to be taken down; having been constructed in the short space of twenty-three working days."

Our Sketch shows Mr. Grantham's building-ground, with the Mersey, here about one mile and a quarter wide, and the Welch hills in the distance. In the yard, the warehouse is seen just as it appeared the day before it was taken down for shipment for California. As the whole of the iron was galvanised, it was nearly white, and had a singular appearance.

OPERATIONS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—It appears from a paper issued on Tuesday, that the dividends due and not demanded from the directors of the bank of England amounted to the sum of £876,739 on the 5th of April, 1848; to the sum of £876,739 on the 5th of July, 1848; to the sum of £959,095 on the 10th of October, 1848; and to the sum of £1,047,207 on the 5th of January, 1849.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

It is difficult to find a piece better cast, upon the whole, than Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama of "The Housekeeper," revived for the Royal performances at Windsor, and subsequently produced, with nearly the same cast, at the Haymarket; Mr. Keeley playing *Simon Box*, instead of Mr. Buckstone. The story is well known: that of a charming girl, *Felicia*, who takes the situation of housekeeper, under the disguise of a country girl, for the purpose of winning the love of her studious cousin, *Sidney Maynard*, and leading him from his devotion to philosophy. Mrs. Charles Kean is the heroine, and she invests the rôle with all that grace and unaffected bearing which so characterises every part she undertakes, to which those attributes may more especially belong. Mr. Kean is the student, with not so much to do, but rendering every point of the dialogue with judgment and edu-

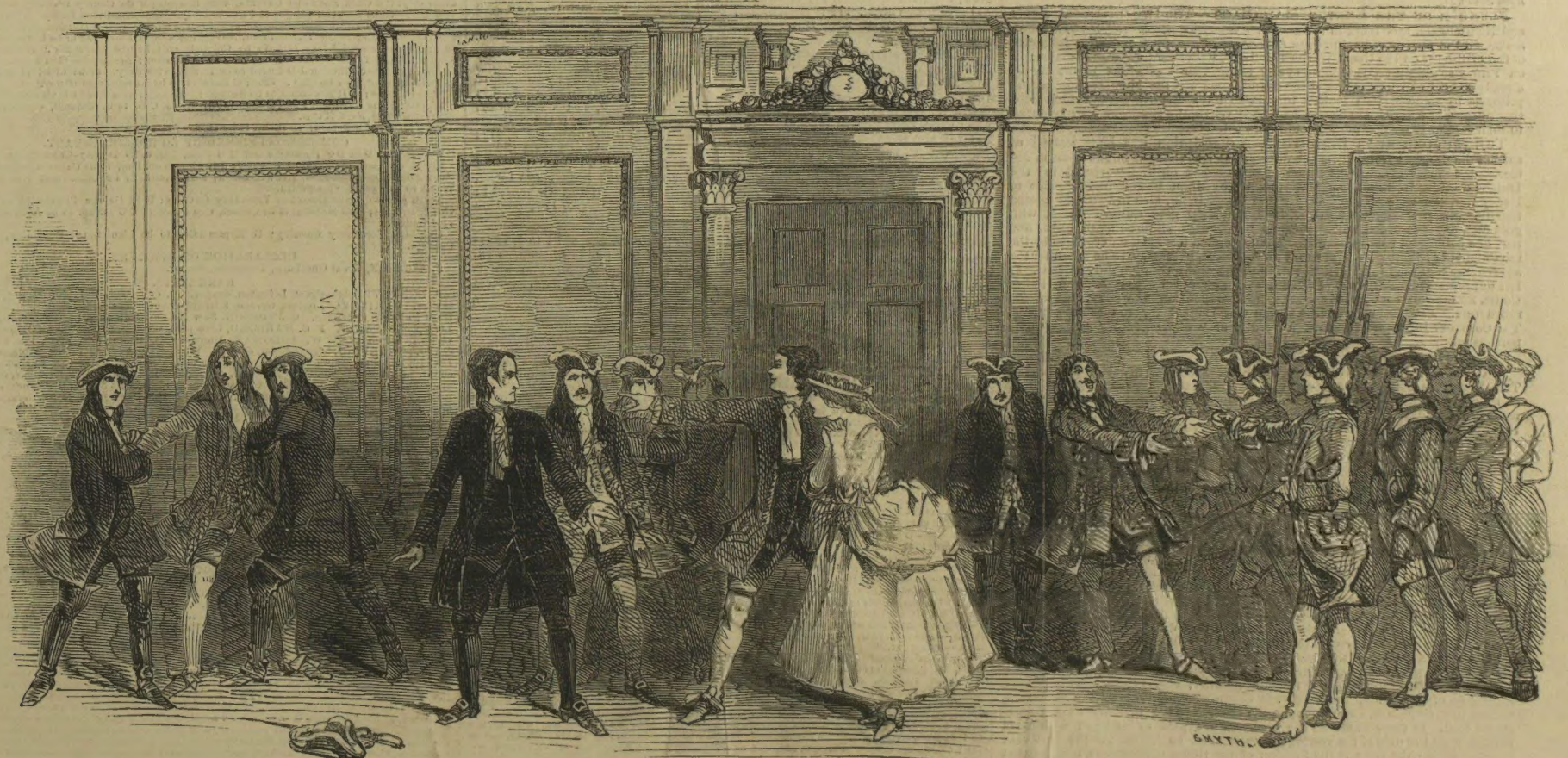


IRON WAREHOUSE FOR CALIFORNIA, CONSTRUCTED BY MR. GRANTHAM, C.E., AT LIVERPOOL.

cated finish; and Mr. Webster's *Father Oliver* is remarkable for its effective make-up and impressive acting. Mr. Keeley's *Simon Box* keeps the audience in roars of laughter; and Mr. Wigan, in *Tom Purple*, manages admirably the always hazardous experiment of representing intoxication, without making a natural picture disagreeable. We should also mention that the *Widow Duckling* of Mrs. Clifford, and *Souhy Leaves* of Mrs. Humby, are two realisations of characters

that it does one's heart good to see; nor must Mr. Clark be forgotten, as *Bin* (the porter).

This revival has been a great piece of fortune for the theatre. It may be interesting to know that, in the first instance, the piece was selected by Prince Albert's especial desire. The houses have been crowded on each night of its representation.



SCENE (THE LAST) FROM JERROLD'S PLAY OF "THE HOUSEKEEPER," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.



## COUNTRY NEWS.

## DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

A shocking accident occurred on the Caledonian Railway on Saturday night. The mail-train left Carlisle for the North at 9h. 16m. P.M. It consisted of an engine and tender, a first-class carriage, a second-class carriage, a mixed carriage of first and second-class for Perth, three horse-boxes, containing nine horses, for Perth, a first-class and a second-class carriage for Edinburgh, and a horse-box for Beattock.

It proceeded without interruption until it passed the Rockliffe station, about four miles north of Carlisle, when suddenly the engine and tender were discovered from the train, the latter getting off the rails. The first-class carriage for Glasgow also got off the rails. The second-class carriage for Glasgow, the travelling post-office, three horse-boxes, the mixed carriage for Perth, and the Edinburgh first-class carriage were all precipitated down the embankment, 15 feet in height. The second-class carriage was turned on its side; the post-office van ran right through it, turning it upside down, and shivering it to atoms.

The greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers, who were rather more numerous than usual. The night being moonlight, the guard, the engine-driver, the stoker, and those who made a safe exit from the carriages, immediately set to work to explore the extent of the disaster. A messenger was despatched on foot to Carlisle; and on his arrival, Mr. Spiers, the superintendent of the station, set out to the spot with a special engine and a relay of workmen.

In a few hours four men were taken from under the second-class carriage, quite dead, and a fifth seriously injured. They were all placed in a luggage-train which passed from the north soon afterwards, and, with those of the passengers who consented to return, taken to Carlisle. The injured man had his foot cut completely off. When he was taken to the infirmary, it was found necessary to amputate his leg. He died in the course of the night.

Mr. Nixon, yeoman, of Raeburn-hill, was pitched out of the carriage in which he was sitting, and rolled down the embankment into a ditch, where he was discovered by the merest accident, just before the luggage-train left the scene of the catastrophe for Carlisle. Mr. Mackintosh, tanner, of Glasgow, and his son were a good deal bruised, and were taken to the house of their friend, Mr. T. Clarke, currier, of the Crescent, Carlisle. Mr. Drummond, one of the Commissioners of the Glasgow Police, was one of the passengers, but he escaped without injury. Mr. Woodrow, commercial traveller, Manchester, a simple fracture of the right leg, and contusions on the body. Mr. John Hamilton, commercial traveller for Messrs. Stewart and McDonald, fracture of the fore-arm and severe injury of the hip-joint, besides less serious bruises. Other passengers sustained bruises to more or less extent.

The persons killed were all evidently, from their style of dress, labouring men. The second-class carriage, which is thought to have been the cause of the accident, is supposed to have been of improper gauge. It belongs to the London and North-Western Company. Three of the horses were saved; several were killed. Both lines have been thoroughly repaired, and no obstruction is offered to the traffic.

## THE LATE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSELY.

The inquiry into the cause of the late fatal colliery explosion at the Darley Main Colliery, Worsborough-dale, near Barnsley, was brought to a close on Friday se'nnight, when the Jury returned the following verdict:—

"We find a verdict of Accidental Death on the 75 bodies we have viewed, caused by one or more explosions of carburetted hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, which took place on the 4th of January last, in the Darley Main Colliery; and we most strongly recommend to the proprietors that a better mode of ventilation be adopted before they re-commence working the mine, as a preventive against any future occurrence of a similar kind; and we think, from the evidence given before us, that the removing of the machinery used for drawing water out of the upcast shaft, is essentially necessary, so as to allow the air passing out of the mine to have a better and freer outlet. And we also express our desire that Mr. Badger, the coroner, be requested to report to Sir G. Grey, and that he make such report known to her Majesty's Government, that we think it advisable that they should appoint a scientific and practical person to occasionally inspect the collieries in this district, and see that there is proper ventilation, and hear any complaints by the workmen employed therein.—Joseph Porter, foreman."

The Coroner expressed his full concurrence in, and his satisfaction with the verdict.

A subscription has been set on foot for the 31 widows and the 55 children who have been left in a state of great distress through this awfully fatal explosion. The Darley Main Company commenced the subscription with a donation of £200, besides defraying all the expenses of the funerals of the 75 sufferers. Mr. J. Jeffcock, the owner of the coal-field, has contributed £100. On Friday the Rev. J. Andrew, the incumbent of Worsborough, received a check from the Queen Dowager for £25, and one from the Archbishop of York for £20, in aid of the benevolent object. There is good ground for believing that a concert will be given in Barnsley or some other town in the West Riding, at which Mademoiselle Lind will give her valuable services in aid of the fund now raising. The Leeds Intelligencer of Saturday last says:—"We understand that three gentlemen of Barnsley waited upon Jenny Lind a few days ago at Manchester, to solicit the exertion of her talents at a concert for the relief of the families of the persons killed by the late colliery explosion at Worsborough Dale, and that, with her characteristic benevolence, she has expressed her readiness to give her services upon receiving an invitation from any committee which may be appointed to carry out the truly charitable object."

**CARDIGAN BOROUGH ELECTION.**—The election for the Cardigan boroughs terminated on Saturday last in favour of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Pryse Pryse, who beat his Conservative opponent, Mr. J. S. Harford, by a majority of eight; the numbers at the close of the poll being—Pryse, 299; Harford, 291.

**SOUTH FORELAND LIGHTHOUSE.**—The Honourable the Corporation of Trinity are testing the power of Wells's Patent Atmospheric Railway and Shipping Signal. The patentee is now at the South Foreland Lighthouse, adjusting one capable of giving an alarm which may be heard at a distance of three miles. However valuable these well-constructed lighthouses may be, in intense fogs their utility is much lessened, and many vessels have run ashore close in their vicinity, the crew being unable to see them. It is hoped this calamity may now be obviated, by the very useful invention of Mr. Wells.

**NOTTINGHAM.—STRIKE IN THE HOSIERY TRADE.**—Never, since the establishment of the hosiery trade in Nottingham, have there been so many men "on strike" as at present; there being about 600 cotton cut-up hands, and between 300 and 400 silk-glove hands now unemployed, arising out of disputes concerning wages, and amounting in number to one-twelfth of the able-bodied population of the town and suburbs. The silk-glove hands, weary of further procrastination, left work in the latter part of last week in great numbers, and, as usual, paraded the town, soliciting the hosiers for an advance of 6d. per dozen, being about 10 per cent. on the gross amount of their wages. Most of the hosiers in the town have acceded to the request, but the principal firm has refused to comply. The silk-glove "turn-out" extends into Derbyshire, where the workmen appear to be more resolute than in Nottingham.—*Nottingham Journal.*

**PLUNDER OF THE EXETER MAIL-BAGS.**—The two prisoners, Poole and Nightengale, now lying in the goal of Exeter, awaiting trial at the ensuing assize, on the charge of having been concerned in the recent daring robberies of the mail-bags on the Great Western Railway, underwent another examination on Friday se'nnight; but nothing of any importance was added to the details already published. The object of the examination was the identification of the prisoners by some persons besides those who have already given evidence for that purpose. After this evidence had been taken, the prisoners were removed to their former place of confinement in the goal.

**THE MURDER NEAR BRIGHTON.**—A description has been issued of such of the property stolen from the deceased as it is thought might assist in detecting the murderers. Among the rest was a check on and "crossed to" the London and County Bank, Chichester, drawn by John Bower, and payable to Henry Bowley; a £5 note of the Brighton Union Bank, torn in two and pasted together, No. D 4712, dated June 24, 1848, and a flat gold Geneva watch, with gold dial, figures painted black, seconds hand, with engine-turned back, and part of a cable gold chain attached. A subscription has been entered into by the inhabitants of Brighton, in order that no measures, necessary to be taken for the apprehension of the murderers, might, from the want of pecuniary means, be left unexecuted. A reward of £200 has been offered by the Brighton Police Court, for information that may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderers. £100 has been offered by the Government for the same purpose. The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "wilful murder against some persons unknown."

**BATTERSEA NEW CHURCH.**—We have received a letter from Mr. Talbot Lury, architect, Golden-square, stating that the designs for this new church were furnished by him when in partnership with Mr. Lee; whereas a passage in the description of the edifice, in our Journal of last week, might lead the reader to an erroneous inference as to Mr. Lury's position in the work.

**DISCONTINUANCE OF INTERMENTS AT ST. BRIDE'S BURIAL-GROUND.**—On Wednesday, in consequence of a representation made by Mr. Simon, the City of London medical officer, to the effect that the land used by the churchwardens of St. Bride's as burial-ground for the poor was a nuisance prejudicial to the neighbourhood, an order was issued by Mr. Daw, the chief clerk of the commissioners, directing the churchwardens to abate such nuisance, and to discontinue interments in such burial-ground from this time forth.

**INSOLVENT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.**—Mr. Moffat, Mr. William Evans, and Mr. Brotherton have prepared and brought in a bill to provide for the exclusion of insolvent members of the House of Commons. The bill provides that if any member, not being a trader, shall be indebted in any sum of money upon any judgment, &c., it shall be lawful for the creditor to apply to the Court in which such judgment, &c. was obtained, to fix a peremptory day for payment. The creditor must give the member six clear days' notice of his intention to make the application, and, if the money shall remain unpaid after the day fixed for payment, the creditor may apply to the Insolvent Debtors' Court for an order vesting the estate and effects in the provisional assignee of the court. The vesting order is to remain in force six months; but, immediately after the expiration of that time, the Insolvent Commissioner must send a certificate thereof to the Speaker, and thereupon the election of the member shall be declared void. In cases where all the creditors are paid or satisfied within six months from the date of the vesting order, it shall be lawful for the Insolvent Court to certify the same to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and, in that event, privilege of Parliament may be retained, and the member may be entitled to sit and vote. The bill is to embrace the United Kingdom.

## IRELAND.

## MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.

The Court of Commission in Dublin was occupied this week with Mr. Duffy's fifth trial.

On Wednesday morning the Judges gave their opinion against a demurrer put in by the prisoner's counsel to the indictment, stating that they considered it to be most correctly framed in every particular, and in conformity with the act of Parliament, and that it would have been really open to objection if framed as the prisoner's counsel contended it should have been.

Mr. Duffy then pleaded "Not Guilty;" and on the motion of the prisoner's counsel, the Jury panel was called over, to enable them to consider what course they should adopt as to challenging. 86 out of 178 jurors answered.

At a subsequent period of the day the prisoner's counsel handed in a challenge to the array, on which the Attorney-General joined issue, and Messrs. Andrew, Thomas Rogers, and George White were appointed tryers. The challenge, which was extremely long, was to the effect that the prisoner would be prejudiced if tried by a Jury selected from it, as it was not impartially framed by Mr. W. D. Latouche, the High Sheriff. It alleged both political and religious objections to the jurors, and also that the panel was taken, contrary to the usual practice, from the list of special jurors.

There has been of late a great deal of gaiety at Dublin Castle—balls, dinner parties, and receptions. With the exception of Lord Normanby, no Vice-roy since the time of the Marquis Wellesley has been so hospitable as the present Lord-Lieutenant.

"THE GODLESS COLLEGES."—Dr. McHale and the Bishops of his province lately assembled have pronounced against the Government College scheme, and in favour of the establishment of a Catholic University.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Consol market has again been the scene of speculation not less active than in 1848. On Monday the opening price was 92½; 93; when, after several fluctuations, 92½ became the closing quotation. Tuesday was settling day for the February account, Consols opening at 93½ to 94½. A momentary scarcity of money caused a reaction to 93½, followed by a sudden advance of nearly one per cent., the price being 94½ for money, and 94½ for account. This advance was not, however, fully maintained until the close of business. Consols on Wednesday, at the opening, quoted 94½ for money, and speedily advanced to 94½; when a temporary check, originating in the nature of the foreign intelligence, reduced quotations to 94½. A rally afterwards occurred, and the closing quotation was 94½ for the account; the highest price was 94½. But on Thursday a reaction occurred, several large money sales damping speculation. Prices consequently receded to 94½ for account, and 94½ for money, afterwards receding to 93½ for money, upon the Directors of the Bank of England separating without reducing the rate of interest. These rapid changes have been solely the result of speculation, and the reaction is a tolerable proof that the public have not been participants. This fact is confirmed from the abundance of money stock, proving the fact already well known, that for some weeks past the public have been sellers, realising upon the change of prices within the last two months. To favour the rise, the most absurd rumours of the effect of the gold discovered in California have been circulated. By one party it was stated that the Russian Government, fearing the depreciatory effect upon the large stock in the State coffers, had decided upon withdrawing the prohibition at present existing upon the export of gold, and shipping extensively at once. It was then asserted that the large goldsmiths would sell off their manufactured stock, in order to re-purchase at the depreciated rate. In the first case there is not a particle of truth, and our readers will judge for themselves with regard to the probability of the latter. The Russian mines have, during the last ten years, produced £24,600,000 sterling without any perceptible difference; therefore, if Californian gold does ever affect the standard, it must be at some distant date. Its present use appears to be only to alarm the timid and assist wild speculation. The unfunded debt has suffered some depreciation during the week from the probability of the interest being reduced. Bank Stock is also heavy. At the close of the week prices had a downward tendency, the last quotations being—Bank Stock, 197½; Reduced, 94½; Consols, 93½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 95½; London Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 93-16; Ditto, 30 years, January 5, 1860, 8½; India Bonds, under £1000, 53 pm; Bank Stock for Account, 194½; Consols for Account, 93½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 41 pm; £1000, June, 46 pm; £500, March, 43 pm; £500, June, 49 pm; Small, March, 41 pm; Small, June, 47 pm.

Business has been less active in the Foreign House during the last week, having been principally confined to Equador Bonds and Spanish Stock. The former bonds have been scarcely quoted for years; but a rumour, that the Congress of Equador are about to entertain the question of some arrangement, has suddenly called them into activity. When the Columbian debt was divided among the several republics, Equador accepted £1,430,000 principal, and £1,132,000 arrears of interest. Spanish has not been so extensively dealt in as during the preceding week, and, therefore, is not quite so good. Little has been done in Mexican, and the market generally grew heavy towards closing, as the annexed list will show:—Brazilian Bonds, 82; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 80; Cuba Bonds, 6 per Cent., 84½; Chilean Bonds, 3 per Cent., 55; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 16; Guatemala Bonds, 2½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, 25½; Ditto, Account, 25½; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent., 49; Ditto, Account, 49; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 25; Ditto, Account, 25½; Russian Bonds, 109; Spanish, Account, 18; Ditto, Passive, 4½; Ditto, Account, 29½; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 50½; Ditto, Account, 50½; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 79½; Ditto, Account, 80½.

There has not been any speculation in the Share Market, prices having been maintained by *bona fide* purchases. Great Westerns have shown a depreciation consequent upon the reduction of the dividend, while North-Westerns are firm. The South-Western Company, after a lengthened meeting on Thursday, adopted the report. At the Great Western meeting the report was also adopted. The last prices quoted are, for Aberdeen, 18½ x 1; Bristol and Exeter, 68½; Caledonian, 24½; Ditto Quarter Shares, 5; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 8½; Chester and Holyhead, 22; East Anglia, L. and E. and L. and D., £18, E. and H., 2½; Ditto, £3 10s, 2½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Ditto New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 17½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, 2½ p; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 2½ p; Ditto, Five per Cent., 53½; Eastern Union Scrip (6 per cent.), 19½; East Lancashire, New, 15½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 4½; East Lincolnshire, 28; Great Northern, 104; Ditto, 2½ B. Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 5½; Ditto, Extension, 5½; Great Western Half Shares, 51½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 22; Ditto, New, £17, 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Quarter Shares, 14½; Ditto, Fifths, 8; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), 9½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 9½; Ditto (West Riding Union), 4½; London and Blackwall, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 35½; Ditto, New £5, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 6; London and North-Western, 140; Ditto, New, 12½; Ditto, Fifths, 9½; London and South-Western, 41; Ditto, New, £50, 31½; Ditto, Thirds, 11½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Pref., 11½; Midland, 93½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 20½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 123½; Newcastle and Carlisle, 110; North British, 16½; Ditto, Quarters, 3½; Ditto, Thirds, 4½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 24½; Scottish Central, 23; Scottish Midland, 14; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 6½; Ditto, Class B, 3½; Shropshire Union, 2½; South Staffordshire, 4½; South-Eastern, Scrip No. 4, 7½; South Wales, 19½; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 2½; Wear Valley, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 15½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 28½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 24½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 21½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 21½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 9; York and North Midland, East and West Riding Extension, 27; Anglo-Italian (late Italian and Austrian), 1; Boulogne and Amiens, 9½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 10½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Northern of France, 9; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Paris and Orleans, 31; Paris and Rouen, 20½; Paris and Strasbourg, 3; Rouen and Havre, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 5½; Tours and Nantes, 2½.

**SATURDAY MORNING.**—Consols opened with some buoyancy at 94 to ½, afterwards improving to 94½. Money sales on behalf of the public afterwards reduced the quotation to 94½ for money, and 94½ for account. Equador Bonds quoted 3. In the other Foreign Securities, there was no great change. Shares were supported.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).**—A very moderate supply of English wheat has been received up to our market, coastwise, during the present week, viz., 2940 quarters, chiefly from Essex and Kent. By land carriage, scarcely any parcels have reached us. To-day, the show of samples of both red and white was very limited; nevertheless, the demand for all descriptions was exceedingly heavy, at a fall in the prices paid on Monday last of 1s. to, in some few instances, 2s. per quarter, and a total clearance was effected. Nearly 15,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in. That grain was much neglected, although the importers were free sellers, at 1s to 2s per quarter less money. No alteration in the value of fine malting barley; all other sorts were nearly unsaleable. We were tolerably well supplied with malt, the inferior samples of which were 1s per quarter lower. In oats—the supply of which was but moderate—next to nothing doing, at barely late rates. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were lower to purchase. The value of flour was almost nominal; foreign qualities somewhat cheaper.

**ARRIVALS.**—English: wheat, 2940; barley, 2460; oats, 4880. Irish: oats, 1910. Foreign: wheat, 13,630; barley, 4090; oats, 1610 quarters. Flour, 2680 sacks; malt, 4610 quarters. English: wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 49s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling ditto, 22s to 31s; malting ditto, 31s to 35s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 58s to 59s; brown ditto, 52s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevallier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 17s to 21s; tick beans, new, 27s to 31s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 22s to 31s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 28s to 31s; boilers, 33s to 34s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 44s; Suffolk, 32s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 34s per 280 lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 28s per 196 lbs; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—Canary seed is in good request at fully the late advance in the quotations. In other kinds of seeds comparatively little business is doing. Linseed, English, sowing, 58s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s. Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hempseed, 45s to 48s per quarter; Coriander, 18s to 25s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 10s 6d. Tares, 10s 6d to 10s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £27 to £30, per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 10s to £10 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 10s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 90s to 106s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt. Broad.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d, per 4lb loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 29s 3d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 27s 2d; beans, 30s 11d; peas, 33s 0d.

**The Sea Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 45s 5d; barley, 29s 5d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 27s 10d; beans, 31s 8d; peas, 34s 3d.

**Duties on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

**Tea.**—Upwards of 1,400,000 lbs of tea have arrived from China this week, and 12,371 lbs of Assam have come to hand from Calcutta. The best black qualities are in steady request, at very full prices. All other kinds are a slow inquiry. The deliveries last week were 520,000 lbs.

**Sugar.**—Although unusually large quantities of sugar have been brought to public sale since our last report, an extensive business has been transacted in most descriptions, at fully late prices. The refined market is flat, at 48s 6d to 49s per cwt for brown grocery; and 49s 6d to 50s for fair.

**Coffee.**—Plantation Ceylon is in great request, at full prices. Foreign coffees are slow in sale. Rice.—Madras has fallen in value 3d per cwt. Bengal and Carolina somewhat lower to purchase.

**Provisions.**—The best Friesland butter, the supply of which is very small, has advanced 10s per cwt this week, it having sold as high as 110s per cwt. In Irish butter very little business is doing. Carlow, first, landed, 70s to 82s; Clonmel, 70s to 78s; Kilkenny, 70s to 80s; Cork, 68s to 74s; Waterford, 60s to 68s; and Limerick, 60s to 68s per cwt. English butter is dull, at 84s to 88s for fine Dorset; and 60s to 70s for stale and inferior qualities. Fresh, 8s to 14s per dozen lbs. Bacon is in moderate request, at 56s to 60s per cwt for prime small Waterford, landed, and 54s to 56s for heavy. The best Irish hams and bladder lard are quite as dear. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

**Tallow.**—This article is tolerably steady, at 40s 9d to 41s for F.Y.C. on the spot, and 42s for new deliverable up to Christmas. Home tallow, 41s per cwt net cash.

**Oils.**—Our market generally is firm, and linseed, as well as sperm oils, have sold at rather more money. Spirits.—A good business is doing in East India rum, at 1s 3d to 1s 3½d per proof gallon. Lowland Island steady, at 1s 4d to 1s 4½d proof. Brandy firm. Ordinary Geneva, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; and British cork spirits, 9s 10d per gallon.

**Hay and Straw.**—Old Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 13s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 14s; and straw, £1 3s to £1 9s per load.

**Hops (Friday).**—The finest samples of new hops are in steady, but by no means brisk, demand, at prices quite equal to those obtained on Friday last. The middling and inferior qualities of new as well as old hops are more neglected, notwithstanding the low figures at which all kinds of hops may now be purchased, scarcely a speculative purchase has been effected for some time past. Holders, however, are looking forward to an improved inquiry. This day's rates are as follows:—Sussex pockets, £2 4s to £2 18s; Weald of Kent ditto, £2 10s to £3 6s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £3 3s to £6 0s per cwt.

**Beasts (Friday).**—Chester, 18s 6d; Hastings, 18s 9d; New Tanfield, 12s 6d; Ewer Main, 14s 6d; Lambton, 16s 3d; and Stewards, 15s 6d per ton.

**Smithfield (Friday).**—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market being on the increase, and considerably more than equal to the wants of the butchers (whose attendance was small), the beef trade was again exceedingly depressed, at, in most transactions, a decline in the prices of Monday last of 2d per 8 lb. The extreme quotations for the best Scotch were from 3s 10d to barely 3s 10d per 8 lb. At the close of business a large number of beasts were turned out unsold. A great portion of the stock—very little will be perceived on reference to our returns below—was derived from abroad. With sheep we were very moderately supplied, the time of year considered. The prime old Downs mostly sold at full prices. In all other breeds very little business was transacted. There was a moderate inquiry for calves, at last week's figures. Pigs were a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. Milch cows, with their small calf, £14 to £18 each.

**Per 8 lb to sink the offals.**—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, 3s, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Downs, ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime small calves, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; an ancient old store pig, 16s to 21s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 386; cows, 136; sheep, 2689; calves, 195; pigs, 166. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 348; sheep, 520; calves, 76. Scotch: Beasts, 240; sheep, 386.

**Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).**—Our markets were heavy, on the following terms:—Per 8 lb by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

FOREIGN OFFICE, FEB. 9.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M Vincent Benedetti as Consul, at Malta, for the French Republic.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER, FEB. 10.

The Queen has this day been pleased to appoint John Smith Entwistle, of Foxholes, Esq., to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

CROWN OFFICE, FEB. 12.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Bolton: Sir Joshua Walsley, of Westbourne-terrace, in the county of Middlesex, Knt, in the room of John Bowring, Esq, who has accepted the office of her Majesty's Consul-General at Canton.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 31.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Whittington Hamilton Brown, of Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan; Augustus Cunningham, of Braintree, in the county of Essex; Robert Evans, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster; and William North, of Leeds, in the county of York, Gentlemen, to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

**FEB. 7.**—The Right Hon Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt, Lord Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, has appointed George Cutler Parker, of Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh, Gentleman, to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Denbigh, also in and for the county of Flint.

PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is hereby given to the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Brilliant*, Rundle Burgess Watson, C.B., Captain, that they will be paid, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at No. 22, Arundel-street Strand, the respective proportions of bounty money for the seizure of the brigantine, name unknown, supposed to be the *Nova Alliance*, and the Brazilian brig *Phaon*; and that the lists will be recalled, at the same place, on Wednesday and Thursday, for the three following months.

BANKRUPTS.

G C TEMPERLEY, Summer-hill, Dartford, Kent, coal-merchant. J M GILL, Crimscoot-street, Willow-walk, Bermuda-street, victualler. W SPRINGBETT and T SPRINGBETT, Leadenhall-street, wine-merchants. G M HORTON, Hatton-garden, jeweller. J NASH, Rotherhithe, timber and hop merchant. F COX, Liverpool, straw plait dealer. G FRANCIS, Rayleigh, Essex, innkeeper. J O LYON, Chatteris, Isle of Ely, Cambridgehire, butcher. G S Y BRICKNELL, Cheltenham, coach proprietor. J BRADLEY, Boston, Bramham, Yorkshire, painter and paperhanger. E PASS, Sheffield, Yorkshire, brewer. W L ADAMS, Selby, Yorkshire, clock and watch maker. W GREEN, B Kenhead, auctioneer. J B LEITCH, Donham Springs, Lancashire, calico printer. J SWINDELL, Ardwick, Lancashire, plumber and glazier. R W SMILES, Blackburn, Lancashire, bookseller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A CAMERON, Dundee, merchant. J GRASSICK, Glenbucket, Aberdeenshire, banker. J CAMPBELL, Dundee, merchant. BUCHANAN and ANDERSON, Glasgow, gingham manufacturers. J TROTTER, Alloa, Clackmannan, druggist.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 13.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of February, 1849, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council: the Right Hon the Earl of Devonport, by her Majesty's command, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

FOREIGN OFFICE, FEB. 15.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Senor Andres Montoya as Vice-Consul, in London, for the Republic of New Grenada.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 16.

6th Dragoons: Capt R D



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire have just published a short statement of "Cases of life saved" (to be had gratis at 169, Fleet-street), from which it appears that the past year has brought into activity the great usefulness of the Association.

The uniform success of their servants in those parts of the metropolis where they have stations induced the parochial authorities of St. George's, Southwark, in the early part of 1848, to enter into an arrangement with the Society for placing two fire-escapes in that populous district. One was, accordingly, stationed at St. George's Church, in the Borough; the second at the Obelisk in Blackfriars-road (See the Illustration). The latter station, in compliance with a requisition most numerous and respectfully signed by the inhabitant subscribers, has been furnished with a new and improved Fire-Escape, invented and constructed by Mr. D. Davies, carriage-builder to the Great Western Railway Company.

This Escape (the third invented by Mr. Davies) is shown in the accompanying Engraving: it consists of a main ladder, mounted upon a light and easily-managed travelling carriage. The ladder is trussed in a novel and ingenious manner with wire rope, so as to possess great strength combined with lightness. A capacious balcony slides up and down the main ladder, being raised by a small windlass, the handles of which are placed at the sides of the carriage. The descent of the balcony is also controlled by a lever brake; and it is lowered on to two massive buffers of vulcanised India-rubber, to guard against accident. The main ladder is especially adapted for second-floor windows; but it carries a supplementary ladder for first-floors, or, when fixed in the balcony, for communicating with the third-floor windows or roof of a house.

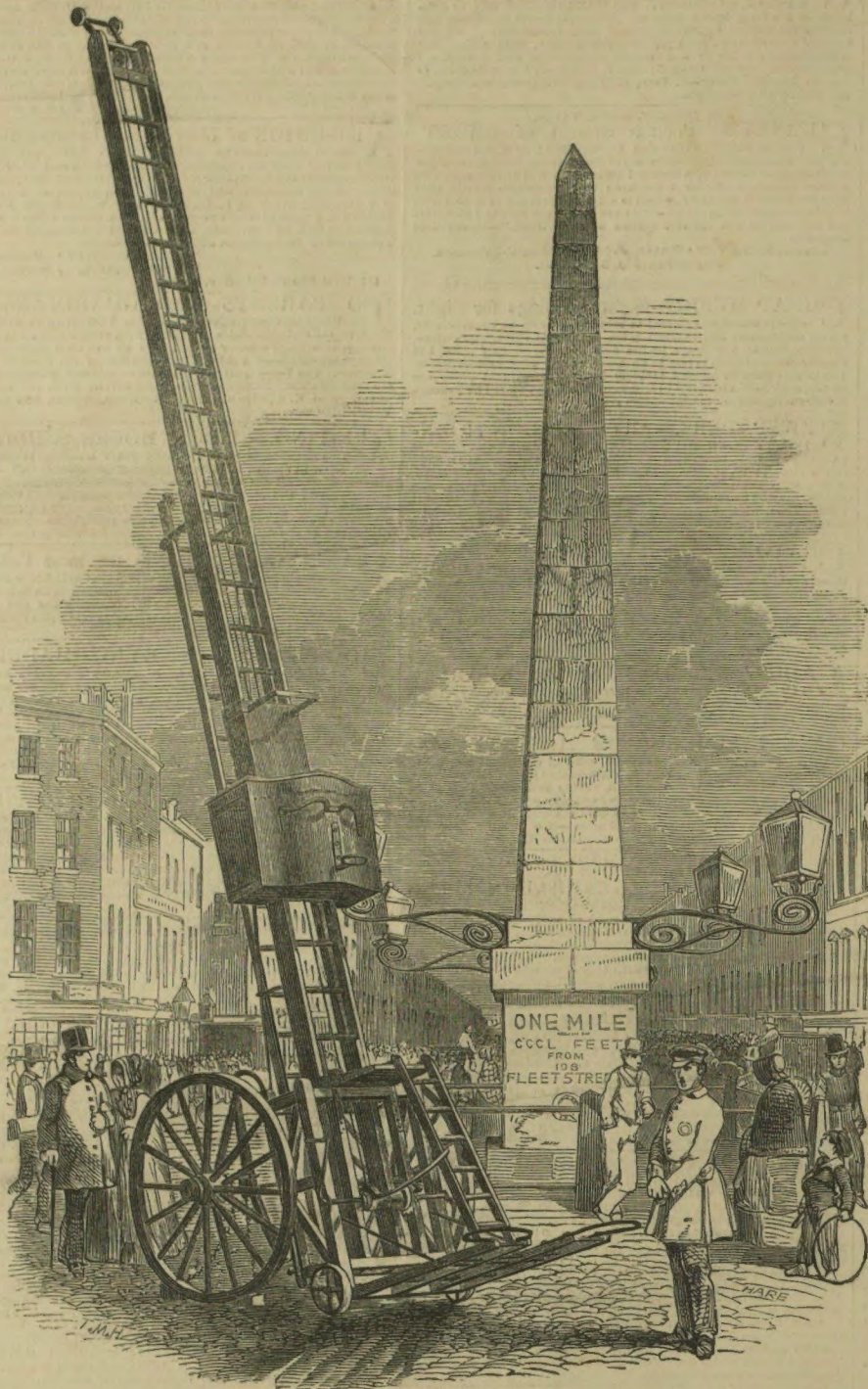
A folding lever at the lower part of the carriage furnishes a ready and convenient means of propelling and guiding the machine, as it travels in the erect position.

This new machine came into practical use in August last, at a fire which broke out in the lower part of the premises of Mr. Clare, in Friar-street, Blackfriars-road, when Conductor Wood happily succeeded in rescuing Mr. Clare, his wife, and child, just as they were about to precipitate themselves from the window, to avoid impending suffocation.

The following is a summary of fires attended, and human lives saved by means of the Society's fire-escapes and conductors, since its re-establishment in 1843:—

Year.	Number of Stations.	Fires	Lives
1843 .. 9	{ increased }	11 .. 68	.. 9
1844 .. 11	{ during year }	15 .. 82	.. 8
1845 .. 15	"	21 .. 160	.. 12
1846 .. 21	"	24 .. 198	.. 12
1847 .. 24	"	26 .. 213	.. 27

This statement furnishes the most gratifying and convincing evidence of the importance and utility of the services rendered by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire; and, when we consider the frequency of fires in this metropolis, and the appalling calamities by which many of them were attended previous to the establishment of this valuable institution, it is matter of surprise and regret that more adequate support is not afforded by the public, so as to extend still more widely the field of its useful labours.



DAVIES'S FIRE-ESCAPE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, AT THE OBELISK, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

The Society is entirely dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the humane, and is under the patronage of her most Gracious Majesty.

The present number of the Society's fire-escape stations is twenty-six, each of which entails an expense of about eighty pounds annually. The affairs

fine old parish church of Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, is rapidly progressing under the able superintendence of F. Niblett, Esq., architect of Gloucester city. The east window, a five-light decorated one, is to be filled with stained glass the execution of which is entrusted to Mr. George Rogers, of Worcester.

of the Association are managed, and the accounts audited by the subscribers; it has no expensive "staff," but the whole of its funds are devoted to its legitimate objects, viz.—the maintaining, at distances of half-a-mile from each other, "fire-escape stations" throughout London, each attended by a well-disciplined conductor; and rewarding all persons saving life from fire.

At each station there is a fire-escape, attended throughout the night by a conductor well instructed in its use, and provided with all necessary implements; and it is his duty to attend any fire in his neighbourhood, upon the first alarm being communicated to him.

### THE NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

PREPARATORY to the construction of this extraordinary work—across the Niagara river, at a point about one mile and three-quarters below the Falls, and directly over the frightful rapids which commence here—was contrived a Basket Ferry, secured to temporary towers upon each bank, in the manner shown in the Illustration. This Ferry was first used March 13, 1848: the span is 800 feet; and the height of the rope 230 feet; height of each temporary tower, 50 feet. The passengers were conveyed in the manner shown in the Illustration across the river, 250 feet deep.

Upon this spot has since been completed the permanent bridge; and "its thousands of tons weight of the strongest iron cord that the ingenuity of the iron-master can devise find a support in iron-wrought anchors, built in the solid rock 100 feet below the surface."

Upon the very edge of the awful precipice which bounds each shore of the river are raised the stone towers, about 80 feet in height; and at a point about 100 feet in the rear of these huge towers are fastened the immense strands or ropes of wire which sustain the bridge in mid-air. These strands pass from their fastenings immediately over the top of the tower upon either cliff, they pass thence across the chasm, and then over the top of the tower upon the opposite shore, in the rear of which the ends are fastened into the rocks, as above described. The bridge is entirely supported by these strong strands of wire; the platform is about 10 feet in width, and is composed of light planks, resting upon thin scantling, to which the wires are fastened. Mr. Eller, the builder, laid the last plank on July 29, and the same morning drove over the bridge and back in a buggy.

**PUBLIC LIFE IN MISSOURI.**—Public life in Missouri is attended with inconveniences not uncommon to elevated stations. Governor Edwards, in his farewell address, says, almost every Governor has fallen before envy, malice, and hatred. The brief history he gives of his predecessors is quite interesting. He says:—"One—a good man and a patriot—resigned and left his post before his time expired; the next left before his term was out, and not in good odour; the next committed suicide a year in advance of the close of his four years; and the next has moved at all times prepared to meet the assassin during at least three years and a half out of the four of his administration." Governor Edwards may congratulate himself on going out of his office without having to be carried.—*American Paper.*

**RESTORATION OF THORNBURY CHURCH.**—The work of restoring the fine old parish church of Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, is rapidly progressing under the able superintendence of F. Niblett, Esq., architect of Gloucester city. The east window, a five-light decorated one, is to be filled with stained glass the execution of which is entrusted to Mr. George Rogers, of Worcester.



CONSTRUCTION OF THE NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—BASKET FERRY AND TEMPORARY TOWERS.